

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN my paper, which you have obligingly inserted, on *Asteroids*, as a term lately introduced into *Astronomy* without, I apprehend, sufficient reason, there is an inadvertence of mine at the end of it, either in writing indistinctly, or in some other way. The Herschelian planet is, I believe, about one-third of the diameter of Jupiter; and so I should have expressed it. I request you, therefore, to notice it, and make this correction accordingly.

The spots of the sun have been remarkably numerous, large, and clustered, these last two months; and there is now a very large one over the south-east limb of the ☉, with more extent of scoriaceous appearance than usual to the north-east of it. I think this has appeared two or three times before. The other hemisphere of the sun has appeared nearly without spots.

Treston,

Oct. 24, 1802.

CAPEL LOFFT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun was made at Carlisle.

The ingress could not be seen, the sun at the time being below the horizon. November 8, at 20h. 40m. 18s. mean time, Mercury passed its node.

The middle of the transit was at 21h. 2m. 43s. mean time. I rather doubt the accuracy of these two observations, but they may be of use to compare with correspondent ones.

h. m. s.

Egress { Interior contact 23 29 38 } mean  
          { Exterior ditto 23 31 4 } time.

The time of the egress may be relied on with great certainty. The observation was taken by two observers, each having a telescope, and an assistant to note the time. The instruments used were a three-foot reflecting telescope, the magnifying

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power 300, an acromatic refractor, one of Cavallo's mother of pearl micrometers, a transit instrument, and a pendulum clock, going exactly mean time. The morning was exceeding bright and favourable during the whole time of the observation. I am, &c. WM. PITT.

Carlisle, Nov. 10, 1802.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I Agree with Mr. Cogan, that the passages of Euripides and Sophocles sufficiently defend one another, and prove, at least in poetry, the legitimate use of the verb τυγχάνειν without the participle ὄν.

My friend Mr. C. Falconer, jun. pointed out to me another mistake in Mr. Porson's note, which Mr. Cogan has omitted to correct, either through forbearance or oversight. If in Euripides, *Androm.* 1116. we read [Εὐχάρτο Φοίβῳ] ἔτυχε δ' ὅν ἐν ἑμ. τόποις, there will be an *hiatus valde deflendus*, which Mr. Porson will, I dare say, retract, when it is mentioned to him. I draw this conclusion from two of his own notes, one upon the 571st verse of the *Hecuba*, where he quotes with approbation my namesake's (*Dawes. Misc. Crit.* p. 216, 217.) censure of a similar mistake of King's; the other on *Orestes*, v. 792, where Mr. Porson proposes a conjecture to remedy the same fault in a comic poet.

While I am on this subject of the *hiatus*, it may not be improper to rescue another passage from the attacks of critics. *Machon* (*Athenaeus* xiii. p. 580. D.) tells us, that *Gnathæna*, seeing a young butcher, said to him, Μαιράκιον ὁ καλὸς φησὶ, πῶς ἴσταις, φράσεν; "My pretty lad, tell me how you sell (your meat)." Your Readers, Sir, who recollect *Shallow's* questions, "How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?" "How a score of ewes now?" will readily agree, that πῶς ἴσταις is at least good English. But *Lenep*, in a note upon *Phalaris*, p. 95. 1. will not allow it to be good

3 B

Greek

Greek; so corrects it to *πόσει ἴσθης*, and falls into the error I have just exposed. Mr. Jacobs, in a note upon the Anthology, approves of Lennep's correction. Let us try to defend the vulgar reading by a quotation from Aristophanes, Eq. 478. Πῶς οὖν ὁ τυρὸς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς ὄνιος; but, see what a general prejudice has taken place in behalf of *πόσει* against poor *πῶς*! Gerard Horreus would read *πόσει δ' ὁ τυρὸς*. This conjecture Pierson (on Moeris, p. 424.) refutes by producing Acharn. 768. τί δ' ἄλλο, Μεγαροῖ πῶς ὁ σῖτος ὄνιος; to which when your readers have added a fragment of Strattis (apud Polluc. iv. 169.) τὰ δ' ἄλφιθ' ὑμῖν πῶς ἐπώλουν; τεττάρων δραχμῶν μάλιστα τὸν κόφινον, they will consent to let Machon and Aristophanes enjoy their old reading. I am, Sir, &c.  
Ocl. 11, 1802. JOHN NIC. DAWES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG the various ways practised by mankind of injuring and insulting each other, a common one is the application of certain terms in a reproachful sense, which are in their own nature indifferent, and imply criminality only as used by the stronger party relatively to the weaker. I shall explain my meaning by the instance of two words, which stand prominent in political and religious disputation, viz. *rebel* and *infidel*.

*Rebel* is by derivation a term perfectly neutral in a moral sense—*rebellare*, to fight again. Indeed, it rather implies resistance than aggression: and though the meaning now affixed to it is "resistance to lawful or established authority, yet it is easy to discern, that this signification has arisen from such authority," as being originally derived from conquest. A strong and martial nation invades a weak neighbour; they are opposed, they prove victorious in the contest, and the vanquished, to avoid utter ruin or extirpation, make a temporary submission. Presently, oppression and insult inflame their passions, they become ashamed of their former want of spirit, they re-assume their arms, and drive away their tyrants. It is now in the order of things that they should be termed *rebels*, and their manly attempt to recover their rights a *rebellion*, exposing them to all the penalties of high treason. Thus it was that the Romans, who had persuaded themselves that universal dominion was their natural and indefeasible right, treated all the people who did not, after

the first trial, submit quietly to the law of the strongest; and their generals never hesitated to put to death all the magistrates, and sell for slaves all the people, of a state which, after once acquiescing in their usurped authority, endeavoured to regain its independence. The *Great Nation* of the present day seems fully disposed to adopt this principle of the *jus gentium*; and we shall probably soon see the unfortunate Swiss denounced as rebels in a *senatus-consultum* dictated by the Great Council. But, although this term may at pleasure be affixed by sovereign power, it is success alone that must decide upon the permanency of its application. Most of us may remember the peremptory tone in which the name of rebels was pronounced against the Americans at the early period of their revolt. In the fast-day prayers, the Almighty was solemnly told, that we considered them as such, and hoped he would do the same. The politeness of General Gage destined Messrs. Hancock and Adams "to the cord;" and the Hessians treated Yanky geese and turkeys as declared rebels wherever they met with them. After Burgoyne's capture, the term began to lose ground: in the prayers, the Americans were "our deluded fellow-subjects;" and in the gazettes, simply "provincials." The business terminated in their being "the United States:" and the *rebellion* was converted into a *revolution*. A late rebellion has been less successful, and therefore has retained its name.

*Infidel*, *unbeliever*, *incredulous*, all equally imply a deficiency of faith or belief; but, with relation to what, or in what degree, they do not express: they are, therefore, properly middle or neutral terms. Yet, the first of these terms has been converted into the most opprobrious of appellations. "Thou infidel dog (says the Turk to the Christian, Jew, or Idolater), thou enemy to God and his prophet! choose between tribute, the sword, or the Koran." Meantime, the Christian preaches a crusade against the infidel Mahometan, and burns the infidel Jew at a stake. I remember a pamphlet, written by an Oxford doctor, in which, with the true spirit of his school, the writer called that zealous defender of revelation, Dr. Priestley, "a busy infidel." Probably both doctors would concur in lamenting the *infidelity* of the age; in which they would be joined by the pious catholic, who would exemplify the fact, by remarking the criminal scepticism with which the sight of the holy



holy house of Loretto, and the liquefaction of St. Januarius's blood, is treated. Thus the same term is made to denote widely different states of unbelief; and, in reality, it means no more than this, that he to whom I apply the word does not believe what I do. There is, it is said, in this country *one* believer of the ancient Heathen system of mythology. Supposing himself the representative of Gentile orthodoxy, with what disdain might he treat all the votaries of modern religions as upstart infidels! How justly might he re-place the apostate Julian by the apostate Constantine!

One certainly would not propose to the satellites of lordly establishments the disuse of so convenient a mode of silencing an adversary, as fixing upon him an odious appellation. They are in possession of the right of doing it, and, while backed with the civil power, it answers their purpose extremely well. But, it may be worth the consideration of those who are conscious of being themselves dissenters from authorised systems, how far they are politic or consistent in branding those who deviate somewhat farther, with opprobrious epithets, which are so easily retorted upon themselves. Softening down *infidel* to *unbeliever*, which I observe practised by some of the gentler and civiler polemics, is a mere euphemism, which does not alter the essence of the thing. They are still chargeable with the impropriety of using a relative term as positive, and with the presumption (as I shall venture to call it) of making their own system of belief the standard of that of others. *Unbeliever*, in a religious sense, may be one who is so with respect to the being and attributes of a God with respect to a future state; with respect to the truth of any divine revelation, or the nature of the persons promulgating it; with respect to the authority or the creeds of any particular church. Who has a right to place himself out of the class, and the majority of all others in it?

A man of true candour, in all discussions involving diversity of opinion, will be careful to fix no epithet upon an adversary, which, by its laxity, is capable of conveying a meaning beyond the strict truth. The infamous use lately made of the term *Jacobin* is a pregnant example of the mischief arising from the application of undefined terms, which may be made to imply whatever malignity would suggest, or credulity will receive.

ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the prosecution of a History of Carthage, on which, during a considerable time, I have been occupied, I have observed occasional references to a publication by Christopher Hendreich, entitled "*Carthago sive Carthaginiensium Respublica*." An edition, which appeared at Francfort on the Oder in the year 1664, is, I believe, the only impression.

My endeavours hitherto to procure the book have been unsuccessful. None of the libraries, private or public, to which I have obtained access, contain it, and, with scarcely an exception, it is unknown to the London booksellers. The references and quotations in which I have seen it mentioned, ascertain neither the extent to which it is original, nor, if merely a compilation from ancient authors, its value in comprehensiveness and arrangement. They afford, indeed, little insight into the precise nature of its contents.

Sept. 27, 1802.

HANNIBAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have read Mr. Marsh's ingenious and studiously laboured Dissertation upon the Origin of the three first Gospels; whatever you were before, you must now be fully convinced, that there is no satisfactory historic evidence of their authenticity existing; and that, to account at all for their manifest contradictory inconsistencies with each other, their ablest advocates are forced to recur to systems founded upon mere conjectural hypotheses, highly improbable, and therefore inadmissible. Consequently, Sir, you must be sensible of the great advantage it would be to the cause of Christianity, to have the real author of two of the historical books of the New Testament clearly ascertained.

To me, Sir, that appears to have been done by Silas or Silvanus, who, according to my apprehension, by adopting the first person plural, Acts xvi. 10. and xx. 5. declares, as plainly as words can do it, that he was the author of both the Evangelical Histories addressed to Theophilus. My reasons for asserting this fact I stated at some length in the 107th and three following pages of the Dissonance of the Evangelists, and in the thirty-first and five following pages of my Letter to Dr. Priestley's Young Man. This observa-

tion of mine Mr. Marsh has thought fit to notice, in page 153 of his Notes to Ch. vi. Sect. III. of Michaelis's Introduction, as a *question started*—"Whether Silas, who is mentioned in several places of the Acts, be not the same person with the Evangelist Luke." And, as he states the similarity of meaning of those two names to be the only argument urged in defence of the affirmative, it is plain he had not read the two passages quoted above: for, if he had, he must have known, that the similarity of meaning of the two names was not mentioned by me as an argument for their denoting the same person; but merely to account for the writers of the second and third centuries calling the author Luke, though in his own History he calls himself Silas. And surely there is no improbability in supposing, that, after Silas had written that History, the persecution instituted by Nero, or some other such cause, might have induced him, from prudential considerations, to adopt another name, which, though of different sounds to the Romans and Greeks, might equally correspond to his original name in Hebrew: a circumstance, which would account for his being called by the last adopted name by Christians of the succeeding centuries.

Should this letter to you, Sir, be seen by the very learned and candid translator and annotator of Michaelis, I trust he will do me the justice to peruse what I really have advanced in proof of this important, though so long unnoticed, matter of fact. I beg him also to consider, that, though there may be some instances of respectable historians of transactions in which they themselves have been personally concerned, who have written in the first person, and many more of those who have written of themselves in the third person, not a single instance can be produced of any such writer, who does not speak of himself in one or the other of those persons; and that it is absolutely impossible for any faithful, accurate writer of history to be guilty of such an omission. Yet, according to the hypothesis of Messrs. Marsh and Michaelis, the Acts of the Apostles afford a solitary instance of such an unfaithful inaccurate historian. For it represents the author avowing his conviction of having, at Troas, received a super-natural commission from the Deity to preach the Gospel in Macedonia, in association with Paul, Silas, and Timotheus; and having accompanied them for that purpose to Philippi, and been an idle witness, to use the words of St. Paul, of the "*so. mesul treat-*

*ment*" of him and Silas by the Philippians, withdrawing himself from that associated commission, on which God had sent him; remaining in that city, contrary to every degree of probability, after Paul and Silas had been miraculously released from prison, and induced, by the request of the magistrates, to quit it, with Timotheus; after an absence of three years, joining his former associates again during their second visit to Macedonia and Greece, and then continuing with St. Paul to the final period of the history, without once mentioning his own name, either in the first or third person; saying when or where he joined St. Paul, either in Asia or Greece, or why he left him at Philippi, or recording a single thing that he did or suffered in the execution of that divine commission, which he acknowledges he received; whilst, at the same time, their hypothesis represents Paul himself to have been so unreasonably capricious and inconsistent as to separate from his first respectable associate, Barnabas, rather than admit the company of Mark, because he had left them before, and refused to go with them in a voluntary excursion on the business of the Gospel, and yet to re-admit this ideal Luke, after so scandalous a desertion of the work on which they had been jointly sent by Heaven, and after so long a separation from them; and to continue associated with him to the end of this history!!!

The truth is, that this history is minutely particular in recounting all the Apostle's associates at different times and places; and that, according to the express words of the narration, no person was in company with Paul at Troas besides Silas and Timotheus. Indeed these learned critics do not pretend, that there exists any document to warrant their assertion, that a fourth person of the name of Luke was with them there. But they choose to *infer it*, without any authority, merely because they find themselves at a loss to account for Silas, if he was the author, speaking of himself sometimes in the third person, and sometimes in the first plural (for in the first person singular he never speaks). Yet, it seems easy to account for, if we consider—1. that the heavenly delegation, in which he was included, authorized rather more self-importance, than he had ever before assumed; and 2. that it was the most concise way in which he could speak of the whole associated commission; and both from this history, and from St. Paul's Epistles to the Converts of Corinth and Thessalonica, particularly from



from 2 Cor. v. 19. that association appears to have consisted only of Paul, Silvanus, and Timotheus. Having once used the first person plural to signify the whole delegated triumvirate, he could not use it with propriety, when, through any accidental separation, the narration does not concern all the three united. Accordingly, when the magistrates of Philippi, condemning or commiserating the youth of Timotheus, had separated the members of the association, by arresting, punishing, and imprisoning only Paul and Silas; he again uses the third person when speaking of himself, and continues, for the same reason, to do so in the two next chapters; after which, the history concerning Paul alone, the author had no occasion to speak of himself at all till Ch. xx. where, having expressly told us, that Timothy left the original association, and joined another party of St. Paul's companions on their return to Asia, he again adopts the first person plural, which could then be understood to mean only Paul and himself; and as he became, from that time, for a constancy, singly associated to the Apostle, he continues to speak in the same person to the end of the history. In this manner, Sir, it appears to me to be a firmly established fact, that Silas, whose history he himself hath given us, hath declared himself to be the author of both the books said to have been written by St. Luke. Since Luke and Silas are in their meaning synonymous, if they really mean the same person, the change of the last name for the first may, from the circumstances of the times after the History of the Acts was written, be easily and naturally accounted for. But if they denote different persons, notwithstanding the implicit deference so long and generally paid to the *ipsi dixerunt* of the *Fathers*, to borrow a phrase from Hamlet, I would take the author's word against theirs for a thousand pounds.

Lympston,  
Sept. 1, 1802.

EDW. EVANSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent in your Magazine of last month, under the signature of P. S. has expressed a wish to know something about my work, which you were good enough to give notice of in your Magazine for September.

Of the work which your Correspondent notices in the Magazine for July, 1800, I am wholly ignorant, nor have I heard of

its publication. Mine is not an Abridgment of Harwood, nor can it be considered as at all built upon the plan of it: I have called it, "in Part, a Tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View," &c. but, I apprehend, very few of its readers will conceive it analogous to Dr. Harwood's work. Probably your Correspondent has noticed the insertion of my work in your Magazine for October, as *already published*.

Permit me, Sir, through the medium of your respectable Magazine, to correct an error which has taken place relating to the London publishers of the work:—By two or three London papers, it has appeared, as if Dwyer only was the publisher; whereas, in fact, my principal publishers (and who have a larger interest in the work) are Egerton, Faulder, Payne, Robinsons, &c. &c. It is but due to these gentlemen, that this fact should be made public; and I know not how I could have embraced a more seasonable opportunity of doing it, than by trespassing on your kindness in causing this letter to be inserted in your Magazine.

Gloucester,

Oct. 5, 1802.

T. F. DIBDIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOVEMBER 1, 1801, p. 285. Curious is informed, that the author of Peter Wilkins was Robert Paltock, of Clement's Inn; also, that the present was not the author's original title, that being Peter Pantile, or something like it, which the booksellers objected to, and it was renamed into the present title. I cannot help wondering, that it is not re-published, although merely a work of fancy; yet I think, the plates alone would recommend it, being all engraved by Boitard, better known in Spence's Poly-metis.

Feb. 22, 1802.

LIBERNATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently derived much information respecting what is going forward in the scientific and literary world, from your publication, I generally turn over its pages with attention: it was therefore natural, that I should be much struck with the curious account of Dr. Gall's *Cranioscopic Lectures*, which was given in your Magazine for October. I suppose we may rely upon the information afforded

afforded us by the writer of that article, so far as relates to the Lectures of the Gentleman at Vienna; but, when he speaks of the collection of the celebrated Göttingen Professor, BLUMENBACH, there is an ambiguity of expression, the probable effects of which it is the object of this letter to remove: and this I shall attempt, without pretending to determine, whether the ambiguity itself is the result of accident, or of design.

When mentioning Blumenbach's collection, the writer makes use of this language:—"From a comparative examination of these various skulls, the Professor has drawn important results relative to the different races and tribes into which mankind are divided. An attentive examination of this fine collection almost convinces the spectator, that, *at the beginning*, there must have been *several original stocks, whence the various races of man have sprung*." Now, what is the idea that will most naturally present itself to the mind of a reader on the perusal of this passage? Is it, that the cursory examiner of this collection would, at a first view, be convinced there must have been *several* original stocks? Or is it, that, not merely the occasional spectator, but Blumenbach himself, from a *careful* comparative examination of these skulls, has been led, among his "important results," to adopt the same opinion? The latter appeared to others, as well as myself, to be the natural scope of the passage. Be this, however, as it may, I trust it will not be thought improper, if I shew, from Blumenbach's late writings, that, whatever may be the inferences drawn by any spectator from a view of his collection, the Professor's decided opinion is completely in unison with that suggested in the Mosaic History of the origin of Man.

In the *Magazin für das Neueste aus der Physik*, vol. iv. this eminent physiologist has given Observations on the Bodily Conformation, and Mental Capacity, of the Negroes; in which he has assigned various reasons, which convince him of the truth of the two following propositions:—"That between one Negroe and another there is as much (if not more) difference in the colour, and particularly in the lineaments of the face, as between many real Negroes, and other varieties of the human species. 2. That the Negroes, in regard to their mental faculties and capacity, are not inferior to the rest of the human race." He says, "The three Negro skulls, which I have now before me, afford, by the very striking gradation with which

the lineaments pass from the one to the other, a very evident proof of the first proposition." And, after assigning many other reasons on this point, he proceeds to the next, and says, "The testimonies and examples, which serve to prove the truth of the second proposition, respecting the mental faculties, natural talents, and ingenuity of the Negroes, are equally numerous and incontrovertible." Many of these are enumerated.

In the sixth volume of the same work, the Professor enters more minutely and fully into the subject: he there lays down what may very properly be called "important results:" he adduces cogent and intelligible arguments to shew the weakness of the popular objection against the opinion, that there was but one original stock—arguments, which I will venture to say, must carry conviction to the minds of all who are not the victims of a lamentable and invincible prejudice. His mode of argumentation shall be stated as briefly as possible: "Some late writers on Natural History (says Blumenbach) seem doubtful, whether the numerous distinct races of men ought to be considered as mere varieties, which have arisen from degeneration; or, as so many species altogether different. The cause of this seems chiefly to be, that they took too narrow a view in their researches; selected, perhaps, two races the most different from each other possible, and, *overlooking the intermediate races that formed the connecting links* between them, compared these two together; or, they fixed their attention *too much on man, without examining other species of animals, and comparing their varieties and degeneration with those of the human species*. The first fault is, when one, for example, places together a Senegal Negro and an European Adonis, and at the same time forgets that there is not one of the bodily differences of these two beings, whether hair, colour, features, &c. which does not gradually run into the same thing of the other, by such a variety of shades, that no physiologist or naturalist is able to establish a certain boundary between these gradations, and consequently between the extremes themselves. The second fault is, when people reason as if man were the only organized being in nature, and consider the varieties in his species to be strange and problematical, without reflecting that all these varieties are not more striking, or more uncommon, than those with which so many thousands of other species of organized beings degenerate, as it were, before our eyes. As my



my Observations respecting the Bodily Conformation, and Mental Capacity, of the Negroes, may serve to warn mankind against the first error, and, at the same time, to refute it, I shall here offer a few remarks to refute the false conclusion, which might be formed from a careless comparison of the degenerations among the human race with the varieties among other animals, and for that purpose shall draw a comparison between the human race, and that of swine."

After stating his reasons for choosing swine as the most suitable object of this comparison with man—as, that both are domestic animals, both *omni-vora*, both dispersed throughout the four quarters of the world, and both exposed, consequently, to the principal causes of degeneration, both subject to many diseases rarely, if ever, found among other animals than men and swine, &c.—he goes on thus:—"All the varieties through which this animal has degenerated, belong, with the original European race, to one and the same species; and since no bodily difference is found in the human race, either in regard to stature, colour, the form of the cranium, &c. which is not observed in the same proportion among the swine race, while no one, on that account, ever doubts, that all these different kinds are merely varieties that have arisen from degeneration through the influence of climate, &c. This comparison, it is to be hoped, will silence those sceptics, who have thought proper, on account of these varieties in the human race, to admit more than one species."

The Professor then arranges his Observations on the Differences in the Human Race under three heads: 1. In regard to *Stature*. 2. In regard to *Colour*, and the nature of the *Hair*. 3. In regard to the form of the *Cranium*. From the last head, I extract the following passage:—"The whole difference between the cranium of a Negro, and that of an European, is not in the least degree greater, than that equally striking difference which exists between the cranium of the wild boar, and that of the domestic swine. Those who have not observed this in the animals themselves, need only to cast their eye on the figure which Daubenton has given of both. I shall pass over less national varieties, which may be found among swine as well as among men, and only mention, that I have been assured by Mr. Sulzer, that the peculiarity of having the bone of the leg remarkably long, as is the case among the Hindoos, has been

remarked with regard to the swine in Normandy.—'They stand very long on their hind legs (says he, in one of his letters); their back, therefore, is highest at the rump, forming a kind of inclined plane; and the head proceeds in the same direction, so that the snout is not far from the ground.'—I shall here add, that the swine, in some countries, have degenerated into races, which in singularity far exceed every thing that has been found strange in bodily variety among the human race. Swine with *solid hoofs* were known to the ancients, and large herds of them are found in Hungary, Sweden, &c. In the like manner, the European swine, first carried by the Spaniards, in 1509, to the island of Cuba, at that time celebrated for its pearl-fishery degenerated into a monstrous race, with hoofs which were *half a span in length*."

I am afraid the preceding extracts will by no means give the full force to Professor Blumenbach's Observations: but as I am unwilling to trespass farther upon the limits of your Magazine, I dare not enlarge. I am happy, however, to say, that translations of both the Professor's papers are inserted in the third volume of the *Philosophical Magazine*; and to these I refer with confidence, having no doubts as to the effects they will produce on the mind of every ingenuous inquirer after truth.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Cambridge,  
Nov. 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately inspected a number of very splendid and highly-finished pictures, in the collection of a friend, representing various Deities of Hindostan, Emperors, Queens, and celebrated Warriors; I was surprised to find that the Indian artist (for those pictures were all the production of Bengal pencils) had encircled the head of every sacred and illustrious personage with a golden *glory*, exactly such as our Scripture-painters distinguish their Saints with, and such as we perceive in the illuminated missals used in the Romish Churches three or four centuries ago. Now, whether the same idea struck the European and the Asiatic artist, or whether the one borrowed it from the other, and with which it originated, would afford, in my opinion, a curious subject for inquiry.

O. G. 6, 1802.

P. Q.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Biographies of Goldsmith, it is mentioned, that he was for some time an assistant at an academy near town.—From a respectable lady (lately visiting at my house), the daughter of the master of that academy, I have obtained the following particulars respecting Goldsmith, which, though inconsiderable, are not altogether undeserving of attention.

The academy near town in which Dr. Goldsmith officiated as an assistant, was at Peckham, under the care of Dr. John Milner, who published a Greek and Latin Grammar, which have been much esteemed by the literary world. He was a Dissenting Minister of eminence; and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Samuel Chandler, well known for his able writings in behalf of Christianity. Dr. Milner died about the year 1760, and Dr. Goldsmith was employed by him as an usher near three years. He was not indeed with him at the time of his death; but so much was he respected by the widow and the family, that he was invited to return and take care of the seminary, which was continued some little time longer—with which request he complied. Dr. Goldsmith came to Peckham from Richardson, the celebrated novel-writer, at that period a printer near Blackfriars. Here he was occupied in correcting the press; and of Richardson and his family he always spoke in terms of respect and gratitude. He had also at that time some acquaintance with Dr. Griffiths, the venerable proprietor and editor of the Monthly Review, to which respectable periodical publication he even then contributed articles of criticism. From this gentleman he received considerable patronage, and therefore to his kindness he often professed himself much indebted.—Previous to his engagement at the academy, he had travelled through many parts of Europe, and was tolerably well acquainted with the Latin and French languages. These he taught, and the latter he spoke with facility. As to his person, he was of middle stature, fair complexion, wore a large wig, slovenly in his dress, but possessing a benevolent countenance and a cheerful demeanour. If he thought any one slighted him, or used him ill, it occasioned a great dejection; but otherwise he was a most charming companion. He played frequently, but indifferently, on the German flute. In his conversation he discovered a very general acquaintance with books, and had a thorough knowledge of the customs and manners of mankind. In his diet he was very tempe-

rate—in his behaviour unassuming; and the young gentlemen were never so happy as when they could get him on a winter's evening to tell them anecdotes, with which his mind was well stored. But alas! he never was an economist. Out of his scanty salary of twenty pounds a year, he frequently gave to persons in distress—making a point of never sending a poor author away without half a crown! He had not a few of these latter applications. Hence it was that he generally applied for his salary before it came due; and one day, upon an application of the kind to Mrs. Milner, she smiling said—"You had better, Mr. Goldsmith, let me keep your money for you as I do for some of the young gentlemen;" to which he replied, with great good humour, "In truth, Madam, there is equal need," and pleasantly walked away. Upon his leaving Peckham, he subsisted on what his talents brought him as a writer; and once a relation of Dr. Milner being in company with him, he told him that Lord Bute had solicited the aid of his pen—but that his reply was—"I will prostitute my talents to no man!" The lady to whom I am indebted for these particulars, also informed me, that her brother, the late Dr. Milner, for many years a respectable physician at Maidstone, once called on Goldsmith at the Temple, where he had very genteel lodgings, and a considerable library. But he was afterwards obliged to part with them on account of pecuniary embarrassments. Indeed he was, like too many other literary characters, often straitened in circumstances, through an entire want of that humble but most essential virtue, economy.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the particulars which I have obtained relative to the late Dr. Goldsmith. On their authenticity you may rely: therefore, where they coincide with the facts already recorded in the *Lives* of him, they add a degree of confirmation; and whatever is new, must gratify our curiosity. To ordinary readers they may appear trivial, whilst by others they may be deemed of some importance, as referring to an individual, from whose writings they have derived no small portion of entertainment and instruction. Should this imperfect communication to your valuable Miscellany, prove the means of snatching only one trait of so excellent an author from oblivion, the trouble I have taken will be abundantly compensated.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN EVANS.

Pullen's row, Islington,  
Oct. 14, 1802.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL esteem myself greatly obliged to one of your Readers, conversant in the law, for informing me, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, whether the venders of stamps, in town or country, can be justified in making an additional charge of a half-penny or penny on any one stamp, of whatever description, which generally is on a piece of paper about the sixteenth of a sheet. I mean stamps for receipts or drafts.

Sept. 15, 1802.

Your's, &c.

Κηδολος.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a late EXCURSION through FRANCE to GENEVA.

(Continued from vol. 13, p. 522, No. 88.)

LETTER VI.—Geneva, Dec. 22, 1801.

YOU know the situation of this delightful town: it stands embosomed in the Alps, which seem to form a circumvallation for its defence. Although protected, as I imagine it must be, by the mountains which encompass it, from every wind, except the north and south (the line of direction which the valley takes), the winters are excessively keen\*: the frost is now setting in, and the flakes of snow fall fast. Geneva stands on the brink of the lake, on the narrow neck of it, where it loses both its character and its name, and is identified with the Rhone, whose dark-blue waters flow with a deep, but impetuous, current through the town. You have doubtless heard it asserted, that this mighty river holds a majestic course throughout the lake, from one extremity to the other, disdaining to mingle with its waves: this, however, is not true. I learn, that, in summer-time, from the melting of the snows, the Rhone, when it enters into the lake, brings with it a

prodigious body of water, which, by its great force, preserves a distinguishable current for a quarter or half a mile; it then becomes so completely mixed, that no stream is discoverable till within about the same distance from Geneva. A much more striking effect is produced by the junction of the Arne and the Rhone, than by that of the Rhone and the lake. The Arne, which takes its rise in the south-east, falls into the Rhone at the distance of about a quarter of a league from the town: the two rivers run together for more than half a league before their waters are blended: the stream is broad, and, on one side, is the brown and muddy Arne, while on the other are distinctly seen the clear, blue, untainted waters of Rhone.

The Rhone does not long preserve the limpidness which it has in issuing from the lake. At a quarter of a league from Geneva, after this fine river has refreshed with its waters, yet pure, the gardens which are below the town, the river, or rather the torrent, Arne, which descends from the lofty Alps in the vicinity of Mont Blanc, mixes impetuously its muddy waters with those of the Rhone: this latter, as if desirous to avoid the contamination, flows beside the opposite bank; and, for a considerable distance, is to be seen its blue transparent stream running in the same bed, but separate from the grey and troubled waters of the Arne.

The Arne is subject to sudden and considerable swellings: it has four times filled itself to such a degree, that, being unable to run with sufficient rapidity between the hills which confine it below its junction with the Rhone, the waters of the torrent have flowed back in the bed of the river, which it has forced upwards against the lake, and made to turn, in its inverted course, the mills constructed on its banks! This singular phenomenon was observed on Dec. 3, 1570; on Nov. 21, 1651; on Feb. 10, 1711; and Sept. 14, 1733. The particulars of that which took place in 1711 are related in M. Fatio's "*Remarques sur l'Histoire Naturelle des Environs du Lac de Genève*, tom. ii. p. 464."

The extreme rarity of this phenomenon arises from the curious concurrence of circumstances which produces it: the Arne must be considerably swollen, and the Rhone must, at the same time, be very low. If the waters of the Rhone are high, they will not suffer the Arne to re-flow in its bed. Much greater inundations of the Arne have been witnessed than those of

\* Very soon after we left Geneva, the weather set in extremely severe: the cold commenced about the 12th of January, and continued for three weeks, during which time, the mercury in Reaumur's thermometer was nineteen degrees and a half below nothing, sometimes varying half a degree, but very seldom rising above nineteen degrees.

The inhabitants were, in general, much affected by the intensity of the frost, the young as well as the old: many dogs died in the streets; but this mortality was, in a great measure, attributed to the want of water.

which I have given the dates; that, for instance, on June 23, 1673; when, although the course of the Rhone was certainly suspended, it was not impelled back, because its waters were sufficiently high to resist those of the Arne.

It is obvious, that the concurrence of an inundation of the Arne, and a diminution of the Rhone, must be extremely rare, if we consider, that, the two rivers deriving their waters from the same chain of mountains, the same general causes must, at the same seasons, produce their increase and their decrease. There must be the operation of some very singular circumstance: for example, a very hot south-wind blowing, in the depth of winter, over the lofty Faucigny, and suddenly melting a large quantity of snow, or pouring torrents of rain over those mountains, which usually receive only snow even in the spring and the autumn.

This consideration, however, is to be modified by another, namely, that, although the mountains which pour their streams into the Rhone should receive, like those of the Arne, and at the very same time, considerable supplies of water yet the increase of the Rhone, at and below Geneva, can never be so rapid as that of the Arne; because the former can never elevate its waters at the exit of the lake, till it has previously elevated the whole surface of that vast basin; the Arne, on the contrary, which, throughout its course, has no reservoir to supply, can fill itself in a very short time.

The angle with which the two streams join must considerably regulate the force with which they act upon each other: the greater this angle is, the more perpendicularly the Arne rushes into the Rhone, the greater is its power to drive it back. This angle varies: About twelve or fifteen years ago\*, the Arne ran close beside the hill *Bâtie*, and fell into the Rhone with very considerable obliquity; afterwards, a part of its waters forced their way over some sand, and formed an arm, which entered the Rhone under an angle which approached very near to a right angle. But now the Arne, by constant action, has hollowed itself a bed, which keeps close beside the *Gardins*, the angle of which is very oblique. Analogous changes may take place at any time, and occasion a greater or a minor influence of

the Arne upon the Rhone. It is highly necessary, therefore, if possible, to maintain the angle in its present degree of obliquity.

M. de Saussure, from whose "*Voyages dans les Alpes*" I have translated, for your information, the preceding passages, says, that the water of the Arne, when it has deposited the slime with which it is charged, is of the very purest quality. That of the lake and of the Rhone, though more pure than the most celebrated fountains in the environs, is, notwithstanding, less so than that of the Arne: of this, says he, I am convinced by chemical experiments. —*Voyages dans les Alpes*, tom. i. §. 15. et seq.

Geneva is an irregularly built town, whose fortifications seem to be tolerably strong; the houses are lofty and large, constructed like the inns of court at London, and the colleges at Cambridge, where one common stair-case leads to several apartments, which are here inhabited by private families. Any one, who has lived in chambers at Lincoln's Inn or the Temple, can estimate the nastiness of these public stair-cases, which are more frequently swept by the gowns of the ladies, than by the brush of the house-maid. The streets are in general wide, and the loftiness of the free-stone houses would produce a very stately and fine effect, if it were not for the odious deformity produced by the arcades, which are erected before most of the houses, and throw a gloom over the whole street. These arcades are constructed of wood, and sometimes rise to a level with the roofs of the houses: they project very considerably, and thus reduce a spacious and noble street into a narrow and mean-looking lane! Their object is to give foot-passengers shelter from the rain, and shade from the sun, and, at the same time, to afford a convenience for drying linen, &c.

Many of the Genevans have country-houses at the distance of one, two, three, or four miles from the town: in our little walks upon the banks of this most noble lake, we see a great many seats which command prospects of indescribable magnificence. The mountains which surround the lake are now covered with snow; and where the sun shines brilliantly on their broken sides, they seem to be almost transparent: the view of them gives an idea that I am looking at a setting-sun, (for the hue which suffuses them is something between orange and purple), through an immense body of clear ice; and the cracks which one may suppose

\* These observations were published in the year 1787.



suppose to exist in this body, are well represented by the strongly-outlined shadows produced by the precipitous irregularities of the sides.

The population of Geneva is about 24,000: moreover it contains at present between twelve and fourteen hundred French troops: the parties intermix but little, and have had no disputes, although they certainly regard each other with an eye of jealousy. The Genevans do the French soldiers the justice to say, that they have demeaned themselves in a very becoming manner during their residence here: they acknowledge themselves to be a conquered people, and dare not open their mouths, except to an Englishman, against the treacherous invaders of their country, and destroyers of their liberties.

You are too well versed in the history of this people to require being told, that, notwithstanding their present humiliated condition, Freedom is the goddess they worship; and that, had there been any possibility of securing her from violation, they would gladly have bled before her altars. However various has been their success, in the different revolutions which have agitated this secluded state, the Genevans have uniformly evinced a courage which awed their enemies, and a determined bravery in defence of their rights, which, in shewing that they prized them highly, gave proof that they were worthy to enjoy them.

The territory of Geneva is comprehended in the *Département du Léman*, which contains about sixteen square leagues of land: its population is estimated at 609,000 persons. It is divided into three cantons or hundreds, the largest of which has Geneva for its capital, and contains about 75,000 souls, of which 10,000 only are Genevans, 20,000 are French, and the remainder are Savoyards. The Prefet (M. Eymar), as in all the other departments, is appointed by the First Consul, *durante bene-placito*. The care of the high roads and public walks, public finances, executive justice, military affairs, and passports, are under his immediate direction. All military appointments are given to Frenchmen: one general commands the town, and another the country. At the first moment of the revolution all the old magistrates were displaced, and since that time the civil officers have been elected by the citizens at large, consequently some are Frenchmen, and some Genévans: the present Mayor, M. Moris, is one of the latter: he is a gentleman of great respectability, and is much esteemed by both

parties. Whenever a new code of laws shall be established in France, its operations will be extended over the territory of Geneva; but at present the people here retain their old laws with some trifling alterations only, rather the form than the substance: thus, the guillotine is now substituted for the gallows, and the punishments in general, without varying in degree, are inflicted according to the French manner.

In their *treaty* with France, the Genévans stipulated, that their hospital should not be obliged to receive French soldiers: this hospital was founded in the early part of the last century, by some of the richest citizens, and is so well supported by legacies, and by annual subscriptions, that the fund enables the directors to expend two thousand Louis a year. In contempt of this treaty, Bonaparte has insisted on the admission of French soldiers, for whose accommodation, however, he promised to pay a certain sum *per diem*: in contempt of his promise, again, he has withheld the payment! An hospital, however, is now preparing at Carouge, a village in Savoy, between Geneva and Grange Colonge, for Frenchmen, to which, it is expected, the soldiers will be removed in May or June. Here is also a general hospital, once the nunnery of St. Clair; it was founded, together with many other useful institutions, by that celebrated reformer, John Calvin, who fled from the persecution of Francis I. and found an asylum in Geneva. The revenue arising from the estates of this hospital has, till within these last few years, been commensurate with its expences; but, for some time back, it has been found necessary to collect almost an additional fourth, in order to supply its disbursements: twice in the year the treasurer goes round to every house, and solicits the charitable contribution of its inmates.

Prior to the last revolution, I learn, that 600,000 French livres discharged all the public expences: with this very trifling sum were paid the salaries of the magistrates, of the master of the town, of the master of the country, the expences of the academy, of repairing the roads, of cleaning and lighting the town; in short, these 600,000 livres were sufficient to defray all the ordinary expences of the government. Since that too-memorable event, the citizens of Geneva have been assessed to the amount of 1,500,000 livres, the salaries of the inferior magistrates are in arrears, the roads are not kept in good repair, the town is very dimly lighted, and the streets,



a few of the principal ones excepted, are left with all their dirty honours thick upon them! The inhabitants go so far as to assert, that, in consequence of the neglect which the public drains have suffered, they have been affected with fevers and other illnesses to which they had hitherto been strangers.

I understand, that the revenue of Geneva, since it has been annexed to the Republic of France, arises chiefly from the following sources.—An excise duty is laid on all provisions (wheat excepted), on wine and merchandise of every description, which is brought into Geneva: the annual produce of this tax is about 120,000 French livres\*; a land-tax; a tax on doors and windows; a tax on the sale of estates; a heavy tax on the *collateral* inheritance of an estate—where the inheritance is lineal and immediate, the tax is moderate. To these taxes or *contributions*, as they are called, must be added *la contribution mobilière*, which is a small tax on personal property, and produces annually about 75,000 livres. The collectors of these taxes are appointed by the First Consul, and are paid very highly for their trouble: the *Préfet*, and all the principal public officers, are very regularly paid, but those in a subordinate situation seldom get above one-third of their stipends.

You must excuse my flying from one subject to another: I pick up facts and little pieces of information, as I pick up flowers, and am forced to tie the one together with as little arrangement as I should the other.

Divorces seem to be obtained here with too much facility. But, in the first place, as to marriages, they must be celebrated,

according to the French law, before the municipality, at the *Maison de Ville*. Marriage in France, you know, is merely a civil ceremony, the parties being obliged to swear before an appointed magistrate, that they are of age, and that they have consented to become man and wife. The Genevans, however, do not consider this ceremony as sufficient: but, as our *Gretina Green* couples, on their return to South Britain, think it necessary, after the fervour of passion is abated, and the mercury is fallen, in the animal thermometer, something lower than “blood-heat,” to have the holy rites performed with the solemnity prescribed by law; so the Genevans, in addition to the civil ceremony prescribed by the laws of the Republic of France, voluntarily conform to the religious ordinance of their own church. That a man should be able to obtain a divorce from the wife who is unfaithful to his bed, is highly reasonable: but here, if a woman leaves her husband, and refuses to return to his habitation, after being summoned by him for that purpose, he can repudiate her for disobedience. This doubtless was grounded on the presumption, that, if a woman fled from her husband, and resisted his solicitation to return, it could only be for the purpose of co-habiting with some other man: but an advantage is taken of this presumption; and now, when the parties, for whatever reasons, are desirous of being divorced, the wife, with the knowledge and consent of her husband, generally goes into Switzerland, where she remains six months, during which time the husband summons her to return, she refuses, and at the end of that term a divorce is declared between them.

In the republic of letters, Geneva has obtained an honourable eminence. The works of Bonnet, Saussure, Mallet, De Luc, &c. have imparted celebrity to the place which gave them birth. Here is a public library of very ancient establishment, a Critical Catalogue of which was published, some few years since, by M. Sennebier, who was then librarian. The gentleman who now fills that office is a clergyman of great respectability, M. Le Coite, whose company we have several times had the good fortune of enjoying: we regret to learn, on the authority of this gentleman, that the library is, at present, very much on the decline.

I believe it has been frequently remarked, not only that Geneva has produced a large proportion of men of letters, but that the bulk of its inhabitants have a more than ordinary share of understanding

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\* We are a good deal puzzled about the value of money here: the coins are very different from those of France, but French money is current. The value of any thing is reckoned in florins: a florin contains twelve sous of Geneva, and is worth about four pence halfpenny English. The common change of a Louis is fifty-one florins, but it fluctuates between fifty-one and fifty-three. An *écu* or six francs of France, is worth twelve florins nine sous; an *écu* of Geneva is worth ten florins six sous; a *piastre*, eleven florins six sous; *batz de Suisse*, four sous of Geneva. A Louis of France is always worth half a florin more than a Louis of Berne. Here is a great number of small coins, such as two, three, four, six, twenty, and twenty-one sous pieces, some of Swiss, some of Genevan, money. Paper-money is unknown here. The exchange against England is now five and a quarter per cent.



ing and information. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the establishments which abound here of public schools. Of these there are, in every parish, at least two, one for the education of boys, and another for girls: the number of schools is proportioned to the size and population of the parish.

These schools are supported by a private society, nothing more being required from the parents of the children, than that they should send them to school clean: tickets of admission are delivered by the clergyman, under whose immediate inspection the schools are conducted. Here are seminaries for education, under different denominations, adapted to youths of various ages and attainments: the "college" is open to every one, on the annual payment of about five shillings English; it contains nine classes, and each class is instructed by a separate master. A young man, after having gone through these nine classes, if he has merit and talents, is admitted into the "academy," where he pursues his studies in mathematics, classics, the belles lettres, &c. &c. The academy, which, together with the college, owes its establishment to Calvin, is a sort of university; it has twelve professors, who give gratuitous lectures to students on the following twelve subjects: the belles-lettres, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, law, education, Oriental languages, theology, sacred history, natural history, chemistry, and political economy.

The expences attached to all these institutions are defrayed by a society, denominated *La Société Economique*, composed of many of the old clergy, magistrates, and citizens of Geneva, who still retain in their hands some estates and funds which they held under the old government, although a considerable portion of those estates and other funds has been plundered from them by the French. This society also supports a school, where students are gratuitously instructed in music and drawing.

In the year 1798, was established in this town, *Une Société pour l'Avancement des Arts*. We are this moment returned from the rooms wherein the students prosecute their labours: M. Odier had the politeness to introduce us, and to give us, moreover, the pleasure of his company. Some casts, among which are a few Venuses, an Apollo, an Antinous, the Wrestlers, the Slave whetting his Knife, and a few anatomical casts, for displaying the muscles, altogether form but an insignificant collection. We certainly viewed these statues, &c.

with very fastidious eyes: it is unfortunate that we should have so lately enjoyed the opportunity of examining those master-pieces of art which enrich the Louvre. On these latter we were conversing, with some degree of enthusiasm perhaps, when M. Odier remarked, somewhat sarcastically, that the French might well have a noble collection of the works of art, since they did not scruple to lay all Italy under contribution in the formation of it.

For my own part, I cannot join in the general outcry, which the seizure of these valuable specimens, from the Italians, has brought upon the French: it will scarcely be denied, that these works of art are more easily and more generally accessible in their present, than in their former situation, and that, from the vicinity of Paris to London, fifty English artists will now profit by the study of these *chefs d'œuvre*, where five did not profit by them before. The *argumentum ad hominem* might be applied here to advantage; one might ask, if a hostile army from Great Britain should march to the gates of Paris, possess the Louvre, and transport its treasures to the metropolis of our own country, whether they who declaim so loudly against the baseness of the seizure in the present instance, would not hail the arrival of the rich freight with acclamation, and consider it as a fair object to be taken in plunder, or demanded in ransom? Does the law of nations allow a conquering army to bereave a vanquished people of the produce of their soil, and the wealth of their coffers, yet squeamishly say, Thus much shalt thou plunder, and no more? How did the forefathers of these Italians acquire their taste for the fine arts? By what means did they adorn the capital of their empire?—By the very same that the First Consul has done. When Marcellus, in the second Punic War, took Syracuse, he is said to have stripped all the houses and the temples of their statues and their pictures; and on an accusation, by the Syracusans, of this plunder, before the Roman senate, he gloried in acknowledging the fact, and said that his object was to encourage the fine arts, and to ornament the metropolis by the choicest specimens. Marcellus was the father of the fine arts in Rome: "Other generals, exclaimed the Romans, have conquered our enemies, but Marcellus hath conquered our ignorance; we begin to see with new eyes, and have a new world of beauties opening before us: let the Romans be polite as well as victorious, and let us learn to excel the nations in taste, as well as to conquer them with our arms." A love for the fine arts  
among



among the people soon afterwards became enthusiastic, and many a grave philippic was pronounced against them by the cold grey-headed philosophers of that day, as likely to produce effeminacy, and the neglect of those employments and martial amusements by which Rome had then risen to her superiority in power.\*

After the example of Marcellus, the Roman generals vied with each other who should enrich his triumph with the greatest number of statues, pictures, vases, &c. &c. and in the war with Greece, which immediately succeeded the second Punic War, they were enabled to make the finest acquisitions. It is said that when Æmilius reduced the kingdom of Macedon into a province of the Roman empire, the two first days of his triumph were almost entirely taken up in bringing the choicest statues, sculptured vessels, and other specimens of art from the collection which Philip had formed. When Scipio Africanus destroyed Carthage, he transported the ornaments of that city into Rome. This sort of plunder, at length, became a matter of mere fashion, although it originated in taste. When Mummius conquered Corinth, he, like other generals, stripped the city of all its beauties, which he transferred to Rome, although his ignorance of the arts, and want of taste for them, were not exceeded by the meanest soldier's in his army. What are we to think of a man who could tell the soldiers who conveyed these specimens, that if they lost or injured any of them, they should suffer for their carelessness, by being forced to replace them with others in their stead! Bonaparte, surely, acted more wisely in following the steps of a Scipio Africanus, an Æmilius and a Marcellus, than he would have done in following those of a Fabius Maximus, who, when he captured Tarentum, sent the money and plate to Rome, but left the statues and pictures behind him.

Whether or not the French will reap

\* Virgil himself, when Rome monopolized all the elegance and refinement of the world, seems fearful that a taste for the polite arts should enervate the martial spirit of his countrymen:

*Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,  
Credo equidem: vivos ducent de marmore vultus:*

*Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus  
Describent radio, & surgentia sidera dicent:  
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento:*

*Fræ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,*

*Pacemque subiectis et debellare superbos.*

much advantage from the importation of such perfect specimens of art into their metropolis, is a question about which there may be a wide difference of opinions; the Romans certainly profited but little by the similar acquisitions which they made; they had taste enough to admire the productions of the Grecian chisel, but not sufficient skill to rival them. Is it that they were already satisfied with the possession of fine specimens, and, impressed with a sense of their own inferiority, ventured not to engage in the competition? But there is an observable difference in the situations of the French and the Roman artists: if emulation is extinguished by too profound a sense of inferiority, and if, in dereliction of their general character, the French should feel that lofty admiration for the performances before them, which forbids even a hope to rise in their bosom of successfully rivalling their excellencies; yet have they an excitement to prosecute their labours left, namely, an honourable emulation with each other. The Romans, in a great measure, deprived themselves of this stimulus to improvement; for, not content with transporting into their capital the most excellent works of art, they obtained the residence among them, of the artists themselves, who, advancing as they advanced, would keep them ever at an equal and disheartening distance; and surely it was far more refined and exquisite cruelty, to seduce from Greece the hand which could re-chisel the statue, and re-paint the picture, than it would have been to have taken from it the statue and the picture alone. If the Romans, however, wanted either the ambition, or the skill, or both, to rival the master-pieces of art which they imported, they at least profited by the general taste for the arts which they acquired, and bestowed it with superlative success on architecture: it was the honourable boast of Augustus, that he found his capital of brick, and that he left it of marble. Where are we to find such stupendous and majestic monuments of architecture as were constructed by the Romans? Nor were these magnificent erections confined to the capital, they adorned every province of the empire; they were not indebted for their existence to the wealth of the imperial coffers alone, but many of them to the private munificence of opulent individuals. But instead of prosecuting this subject farther, I ought rather to apologize for the length to which I have already digressed: we must return to Geneva.

The Genevans have an extraordinary custom, and it is the only one which from



its singularity is worthy to be noticed. The day before yesterday, Madame Hentsch paid us a visit in the morning, and invited us to tea in the evening: we accepted the invitation, and, learning that the customary hours of visiting here are very different from those at Paris, and at London, we were at her house by about six o'clock, and found the room already filled. The first thing that surprised me, I confess, was the serious and well-supported attack that was made upon the eatables: almost immediately on our arrival we were put in possession of a plate and knife, which were not long suffered to remain without employment. A large and well-piled dish of preserved fruit (*pâtés*) of no mean dimensions, was first brought about, and instantly succeeded by a rival edifice of cakes and biscuits; both which, to our utter astonishment, were in a moment razed to their foundations! In the simplicity of my heart and the fulness of my stomach, I was about to divide one of these *pâtés* into two parts, each of which would of itself have made a very tolerable tea-meal, when the gentleman who sat next me hinted that I was performing a very unusual operation, and good-naturedly slid a whole one on my plate, which alas! it was some time before I could get a peep at again. The next circumstance which excited our remark, and, to say the truth, had well nigh provoked a wicked smile from us, was the use of chaffing-dishes by the ladies. Tell me honestly, my good friend, would not it have discomposed the gravity of thy countenance, to have seen a sober-minded citizen prostrate himself before an unconscious female, and, gently elevating her garments, withdraw from between her feet this favoured utensil, begging the honour to supply with fuel its expiring embers? This morning the females of our party returned one of the visits which they had received, and the *domestique* immediately brought, for their comfort, two of these fashionable luxuries.—But the singular custom to which I just now alluded, is this: so early in life as seven years of age, the females begin to form themselves into little societies, which assemble once a week, at the houses of their respective parents; the associations, thus early instituted, last for life. If I did not misunderstand my communicator, they continue exclusively female till one of the party marries; the husband of the lady is then admitted a member of the society; the restraint, which it had hitherto been thought prudent to impose, is now become unnecessary, and the exclusion of gentlemen is

now no longer a sacrifice at the shrine of decorum.

Do you recollect the society which Mr. Gibbon relates to have existed in Switzerland, "*La Société du Printemps*," so denominated from the vernal ages of the members who compose it? If I remember rightly, this elegant assembly consisted exclusively of unmarried ladies, who, without the restraint of a matron or a sage, received visits from foreign gentlemen, and displayed their accomplishments in dancing, music, and conversation, with so constant and acute a sense of propriety, that their characters were never sullied by the breath of suspicion. I do not know that either of these is an off-set from the other, but the singularity of the one brought the other to my recollection.

From the nature of these societies in Geneva, it not unfrequently happens, that two, three, four, and, perhaps, five of them, where the female children of the family amount to that number, are in the habit of assembling at the same house: a close and valuable attachment is probably produced between the juvenile members of each; but the societies are so distinct and separate, that one sister may be ignorant even of the person of the bosom-friend of another. I should apprehend a second evil consequence: the old and the young can mix but little together; these societies being originally composed of children, whose ages are nearly the same, and they who are afterwards admitted to the honours of election, being probably of about the same standing in life, a sort of barrier is thus formed which must in a great measure prevent that frequent and familiar intercourse between persons of unequal ages, which, by relaxing the strictness and softening the severity of one party, as well as by checking the petulance and shaming the presumption of the other, has an obvious tendency to improve the character of both.

Before the fraternization of the French, the little Republic of Geneva had its sumptuary laws: I know very well your opinion on the foolishness and absurdity of impeding the progress of refinement. I have heard you quote your favourite Mr. Hume on this subject, who justly observes that refinement on the pleasures and conveniences of life has no natural tendency to beget venality and corruption: "The value which all men put upon any particular pleasure depends on comparison and experience; nor is a porter less greedy of money, which he spends on bacon and brandy, than a courtier, who purchases champagne and



and ortolans."\* Among other prohibitions was that of driving a carriage about the streets, except for travelling: a gentleman may now keep his carriage if he pleases, and loll in it from one end of the town to the other; but the want of it has not yet been experienced, for, although the restriction is taken off, I understand there is but a single individual who indulges himself in this innocent luxury.

The habits of the Genevese were ever remarkably simple and unexpensive: nor has their character been in any degree deteriorated by the evil genius of their invaders. M. Odier told me, that he did not believe it came within the limits of possibility, for a man to make away with 5000l. a year, unless he threw his Louis into the Rhône. Gaming is unknown here: chess seems to be a favourite study, and our friend R\*\*\* has been indulged with his rubber: I think he lost as many pence as he did points!

Let me see—is there any thing else that I have to say, before we fold up the sheet? The breakfast-hour—you may smile if you please, but the meanest minutiae become significant in a foreign country, and merit remark—the usual breakfast-hour is between seven and eight o'clock; the dinner-hour between twelve and one; coffee is taken when the cloth is removed; the Genevans drink tea at six, sup at nine, and, as they rise early in the morning, it is to be presumed they do not sit very late at night. These are the winter hours: during the summer it is the fashion to rise between four and five in the morning, walk for an hour or two, sleep after dinner, and take another cool walk at the close of the evening.

The body of the Genevans are Calvinists, but it is supposed that there are nearly four thousand Catholics in the town: these latter have at present no regular chapel, but have daily mass performed in a private house, in the Cour de St. Pierre: they mean to apply for the use of l'Eglise St. Pierre,

\* In his essay "Of Refinement in the Arts," Mr. Hume says, "To imagine that the gratifying of any sense, or the indulging of any delicacy in meat, drink, or apparel, is of itself a vice, can never enter into a head that is not disordered by the frenzies of enthusiasm. I have, indeed, heard of a Monk abroad, who, because the windows of his cell opened upon a noble prospect, made a covenant with his eyes never to turn that way, or receive so sensual a gratification. And such is the crime of drinking Champagne or Burgundy preferably to small-beer or porter."

which, however, it is not expected they will obtain.

I have had no time to see any of the manufactories, or indeed, to make any enquiries about them: the Genevans are celebrated watch makers, and linen-printers: the few emigrants who had perseverance enough to settle in Brussels and Constance, after the revolution of 1782, introduced the arts of printing linens and of watch-making into those places. It was, probably, in consequence of their skill in these respects, that the Irish Parliament listened to the proposal of establishing a colony of Genevan Emigrants in that country, and voted 50,000l. towards defraying the expences of their journey, and of their settlement in the island. Here is also a large chocolate manufactory.

The police is tolerably strict here: the bridges are drawn up, and all the gates are shut, at eight o'clock at night in winter, and at nine in summer: after ten, no one is permitted to walk in the town without a light; any one, man, woman, or child, disregarding this prohibition, is conducted to the guard-room, and takes a lodging there for the night!

In the late revolution here, many an ample fortune was annihilated; the most wealthy, and the most honourable,—they who had too noble and generous a spirit to bow the knee and truckle to their invaders—fell the first sacrifice. M. Odier is to be numbered among the foremost of these victims: his circumstances were affluent, and the whole of his property was ingulphed in the revolution. Madame Odier supported the shock with a firmness and composure which we arrogantly call masculine. She converted one of her rooms into a shop, and thought it no degradation to employ her hours in a manner which might be profitable to her family: by the sacrifice of many habitual indulgences, by the most rigid economy, and by personal exertions, this excellent couple enabled themselves to continue in Geneva, where they are now enjoying all their former comforts, if not their former affluence.

Different families of course employed different means to repair their dilapidated fortunes: many of them received *pensionnaires*, or boarders, among which number is a relation, (of the same name), to M. Le Cointe, who was an officer in the Genevan service, but whose patriotism rendered him an unfit person to be continued in employment when the French took possession of the town.

It is a fortunate thing for you that I have no more time to spare; we quit Geneva to-morrow



to-morrow morning, and I have that abominable job of packing to go through! We had determined to make a second attempt at Mont Jura: but we have this instant received intelligence that last night the snow has fallen very deeply, and is, moreover, so drifted as to render the road impassable. Although to have changed our route, even for the worse, might have been agreeable; yet altogether, I believe, we have not much occasion to regret the necessity of repacing, as far as Bourges, the steps we have already trodden; for in the first place, as it would have been necessary to have gone three or four leagues through the territories of the Swifs, we must have undergone an odious examination from the custom-house officers, our trunks would have been shuffled over, nor would our pocket-books even have been secure from the profane search of these licensed inquisitors. I am not sorry, in the next place, that we repair the draw-bridge of Fat de l'Ecluse, as we shall now have an opportunity, which, for want of proper information, we lost before, of seeing that striking phenomenon, the loss of the Rhône. Once more farewell!

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

BRUNETTO LATINI.

MR. DUPRE, the gentleman from whom we received the communications respecting Brunetto Latini, which have appeared in several numbers of our Magazine, has thought proper, though not till after detection, to confess that he has been imposing upon us, and that, in the supposed letters of that person, he only meant to give a picture of English literature and manners, as they existed at that period, in imitation of the French Anacharisis. We so little approve of impositions of any kind, that we think it necessary to ask pardon of our readers for having led them into a temporary error; and we imagine we cannot better atone for our inadvertence, than by subjoining a genuine account of Brunetto Latini from the accurate Tiraboschi.

He is supposed to have been descended from Latino, one of the nobles of Scarmiano, and to have been born at Florence some time in the thirteenth century, but in what year is not known. He was certainly of mature age and reputation in 1260, when he was sent, by the Guelf party, as an ambassador to Alphonso, King of Castille, in order to obtain aid against Manfred, King of Naples and Sicily. Brunetto was a notary by profession; and,

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either from some mistake committed by him in his office, or the prevalence of the contrary party, he was obliged to quit his country, and take refuge in France. He continued long enough in that kingdom to acquire a perfect knowledge of the language. Circumstances at length permitted him to return to Florence, of which city he is said to have been syndic in 1284, and where he died in 1294. These are all the anecdotes of his life which have been transmitted by the old writers, but they have dwelt more fully upon his literary merits. He is mentioned as a profound philosopher, a consummate master of rhetoric, both theoretical and practical, and the first who began to polish the language and refine the understandings of the Florentines. It does not appear that he acted as a public instructor, but he probably assisted in their studies those who applied to him for direction; and he is particularly celebrated for having been in some measure the tutor of the illustrious Dante, as is clearly implied in some lines of that poet's *Inferno*. Of the works of Brunetto, the most celebrated was his "*Tesoro*," a compilation from various authors. Of this, the first part consists of the History of the Old and New Testaments continued to his own time; of a description of the elements and heavens, of geography, and of animals; the second contains a compendium of Aristotle's Ethics, and a treatise of virtues and vices; the third treats of rhetoric and politics. It was composed, not in the Provençal language, but in the French of the time, called the Romanza. The original, however, has never appeared, and what has been printed is an old Italian translation. Brunetto, besides, translated into Italian part of the first book of *Cicero de Inventione*, with Comments; and he wrote a work, entitled "*Tesoretto*," consisting of moral precepts, in rhimed couplets. Other writings are attributed to him, but upon uncertain authority.

EDITOR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION of the MONTANNA REAL, an extensive TRACT of COUNTRY bordering on the great RIVER AMAZON, in SOUTH AMERICA, and inhabited by the ABORIGINAL INDIANS.

IT may be necessary to premise to this Description an explanation of a word that frequently occurs in it; for probably many of our readers do not know, that in South America there are Valles which are not valleys, and Montannas

*tannas* which are not *mountains*. Without proper definitions of these terms, the geography of this extensive tract of country becomes in a great measure unintelligible: and care must be taken not to confound the *Montanna* with the *Sierras*, or the latter with the *Cordilleras*.

In South America, *Valle* denotes the flat low land bordering on the Great South Sea, and consisting, for the most part, of a sandy soil. These *Valles* compose a narrow tract of country, which extends from Choco, or the seventh or eighth degree of northern, to the twenty-sixth or twenty-eighth degree of southern, latitude. The breadth varies from eight to twenty miles. At the extremity of these plains the Andes gradually rise to a height, which is not surpassed or equalled by any other mountain-ridge in the Old or New World. A part of this tract is inhabited, and it is only this inhabited part that bears the name of *Sierra*; so that the denomination *Valles* comprehends all the low country, which, from the eighth degree of north latitude to the twenty-eighth degree of south latitude, is situated between the South Sea and the *Sierras*. The *Sierras* themselves are a part of the Andes, being situated on the western declivity of that ridge. At a very considerable height above the level of the sea, they form a distinct country, which is divided and intersected by many mountains, and deep valleys. The inhabitants of these extraordinary exalted regions, who have never been out of their native country, are apt to entertain a mistaken notion, that the other habitable parts of the globe are situated equally high above the level of the sea, whose great perpendicular distance below them seems to them altogether incredible and impossible. On the contrary, persons, who have never ascended to these exalted regions, can hardly persuade themselves of the existence of such a mass of earth, towering above the ordinary surface of the globe, and extending many hundred miles in length and breadth. Thus, for instance, on this *Sierra* we find, at an elevation of 1462 *toises* above the level of the sea, the city of Quito, and many other places at a nearly equal height. But, above this habitable tract, a more elevated chain of mountains, called the *Cordilleras*, rise to the height of more than 6600 *varas*, and consequently 2100 *varas* above the *Sierras*, the elevation of which is equal to that of the Alps.

The reader will now be able to distinguish three distinct gradations of ele-

vation, viz. the *Valles*, or low country, on the sea-coast; the *Sierra*, the high, but still inhabited, country: and, lastly, the *Cordilleras*, or summits of the Andes. Thence the *Cordilleras* gradually decline towards the east; and, at their feet, commences another low tract of country, which extends as far as the coast of Brazil, and is called *Montanna Real*, or *Montanna de los Andes*. There are, indeed, in this immense tract, some mountains of considerable height: but the greatest part of it is low, flat, and covered with almost impenetrable forests, which, in South America, are called *Montannas*; whence the whole country has received the ambiguous name of *Montanna Real*.

In former times, the cupidity of the Europeans, inflamed by the false reports of artful adventurers, led them to explore this country, in the vain hope of finding immense riches and treasures. Many pompous tales were told about the kingdom of *Dorado*, and city of *Manoa*; of the extensive state of *Paytiti*, and of *Enim*, abounding with gold and silver. The brother of the last Inca, Atahualpa, was said to have fled, with 40,000 followers, to the *Montanna Real*, and to have there founded the kingdom of *Dorado*. But, from the latest discoveries, we learn, that the vaunted kingdoms of *Dorado*, with its pretended capital, *Manoa*, consists merely of a few scattered huts, on the banks of the river *Manoa*, the inhabitants of which are far from enjoying the wealth and prosperity attributed to them. On the whole, it must be owned, that we are still but very imperfectly acquainted with this extensive country. Even the Roman Catholic missionaries, notwithstanding their zeal and exertions, have not penetrated far beyond the borders, chiefly following the course of the great River Amazon, to which they always returned, after venturing into these wildernesses. For the newest and most satisfactory accounts of this part of South America, we are indebted to the religious zeal of Father NARCISO GIRVAL DE BARCELO, a Franciscan Friar, who sailed about 400 *leguas*, from north to south, up the *Ucayali*, and explored a tract of country above 700 miles in circumference. This indefatigable missionary has visited twenty-five tribes of the native Indians, most of them hitherto entirely unknown to the Europeans. Of these tribes, the *Panos*, *Cambos*, *Chipeos* and *Piros* have, through his endeavours, been already converted to the Christian religion; but the *Amahuacas*, *Omaguas*, *Sentis*, *Sinabus*,



bus, Mayorunas, Barbudos, Uniabus, Casibos, Carapachos, Ante-Ingas, Chuntaquiros, Sumirinchas, &c. still adhere to their Pagan errors, and savage mode of life.

These tribes worship no other god but the moon; and they have neither idols nor temples. The Devil is called *Nugi*, in their language: they abhor and dread him, as the sole cause of all evil. Among most of them, a kind of community of goods obtains, especially with respect to articles of food. Those who collect more than is necessary for their own subsistence distribute to the less successful as much of their stock as they can spare. At their meals, all the men seat themselves on the ground, in a circle, about earthen pots of their own manufacture, and painted with various bright colours. They devour the meat before it is half cooked. The women are not permitted to eat along with the men. As there are neither oxen, sheep, nor horses in this country, the natives subsist chiefly upon the flesh of such wild animals as are found in great abundance in their woods. The birds of various kinds, of which there are innumerable flocks, are devoured by the Indians with feathers, bills, and entrails! Not less abundantly are they supplied with fish. The *Manatí* (which is likewise called *Pexebuey*, or Sea-cow), generally weighs from four to five hundred weight. Tortoises, too, are found, which weigh from three to four *arrobas*. The *pavie* or *gumama*, which is twice as big as the shark, has an excellent flavour, and its tongue is so hard, that it resembles a file. They either catch the fish with an harpoon, or shoot them with arrows made of the hardest kind of wood. Such of them as cannot procure any iron, fasten to the points of their arrows, pieces of muscle shells, or a thorn, which latter they likewise fix to their fishing-lines instead of hooks. The use of iron for such purposes was first introduced among them by the European missionaries.

The tribes which inhabit the banks of the *Ucayali* are not united under a common head, except in time of war; when, on the contrary, the authority of their leader is very extensive. When it is necessary to choose a commander in chief, they assemble, and select such as enjoy the greatest reputation for cunning and valour. These warriors are then obliged to undergo a severe probation, of the same kind as is described in the *second song* of the *Araucana*, and is customary among the warlike inhabitants of *Arauco* in

*Chili*; and he, who the longest and most patiently, and without betraying the least feeling of pain, endures the torments inflicted upon him, is deemed worthy to lead them against their enemies.

All these tribes do not dress in the same manner. Some of them wear a coat, which reaches from the shoulders to the knee. This dress, which is used only by the men, is called *busi* or *cusma*, in the language of the natives, and is made of coarse cotton cloth. The women wear only a kind of short apron, called a *chitundi*, to cover their nakedness. Others go quite naked, decorating, however, their heads with feathers. They perforate the nose and under-lip, and stick pieces of muscle shells in them, and tattoo their faces and other parts of their bodies with various figures. Among some of the tribes, the traveller discovers faint traces of civilization and culture: but others, again, are altogether savages, and even feed upon human flesh. Of the latter description are the *Casibos* and *Carapachos*. These, as likewise the numerous tribe of *Chipeos*, have so white a colour, and so strong a beard, that they bear a greater resemblance to the inhabitants of *Flanders*, than to the other aboriginal Americans. Among all the tribes settled on the banks of the *Ucayali*, a kind of circumcision is performed upon persons of both sexes. The young girls are married here at the early age of seven, eight, or nine years. Polygamy is likewise established among them, whence arise great domestic disturbances. The husband very frequently divorces his wife, in which case she is at liberty to marry again.

Neither these tribes, nor the inhabitants of the *Pampa del Sacramento*, dwell in villages, or assemblages of houses; but construct large houses, some of which are one or two Spanish *quadras*\* in length. Each of these houses contains, in separate divisions, not merely a single family, but a whole community, consisting of several families. Almost every half league, one meets with one of these huge dwelling-places. The light is admitted through apertures in the roof. They bear the names of the serpents, birds, and fishes, after which the community inhabiting them call themselves, for the purpose of distinguishing themselves from other neighbouring communities. An increase of population would render many material

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The tribes which inhabit the banks of the Ucayali are not united under a common head, except in time of war; when, on the contrary, the authority of their leader is very extensive. When it is necessary to choose a commander in chief, they assemble, and select such as enjoy the greatest reputation for cunning and valour. These warriors are then obliged to undergo a severe probation, of the same kind as is described in the *second song* of the Araucana, and is customary among the warlike inhabitants of Arauco in

Chili; and he, who the longest and most patiently, and without betraying the least feeling of pain, endures the torments inflicted upon him, is deemed worthy to lead them against their enemies.

All these tribes do not dress in the same manner. Some of them wear a coat, which reaches from the shoulders to the knee. This dress, which is used only by the men, is called *busti* or *cusma*, in the language of the natives, and is made of coarse cotton cloth. The women wear only a kind of short apron, called a *chitundi*, to cover their nakedness. Others go quite naked, decorating, however, their heads with feathers. They perforate the nose and under-lip, and stick pieces of muscle shells in them, and tattoo their faces and other parts of their bodies with various figures. Among some of the tribes, the traveller discovers faint traces of civilization and culture: but others, again, are altogether savages, and even feed upon human flesh. Of the latter description are the Casibos and Carapachos. These, as likewise the numerous tribe of Chipeos, have so white a colour, and so strong a beard, that they bear a greater resemblance to the inhabitants of Flanders, than to the other aboriginal Americans. Among all the tribes settled on the banks of the Ucayali, a kind of circumcision is performed upon persons of both sexes. The young girls are married here at the early age of seven, eight, or nine years. Polygamy is likewise established among them, whence arise great domestic disturbances. The husband very frequently divorces his wife, in which case she is at liberty to marry again.

Neither these tribes, nor the inhabitants of the Pampa del Sacramento, dwell in villages, or assemblages of houses; but construct large houses, some of which are one or two Spanish *quadras*\* in length. Each of these houses contains, in separate divisions, not merely a single family, but a whole community, consisting of several families. Almost every half league, one meets with one of these huge dwelling-places. The light is admitted through apertures in the roof. They bear the names of the serpents, birds, and fishes, after which the community inhabiting them call themselves, for the purpose of distinguishing themselves from other neighbouring communities. An increase of population would render many material

\* In Spain, a *quadra* generally denotes a space of a hundred ells; but, in some places, it denotes more, and in others less.

changes necessary in this mode of life. For this reason, they do not esteem fruitfulness in their women, who frequently use means to procure abortion, or drink some medicated potions that render them barren; and, if all these preventives prove ineffectual, they cruelly drown many of their new-born children.

The Indian women, who inhabit the shadowy banks of the Napo, which flows into the Amazon River, still paint themselves in the same manner as in the time of Orellana and Marannon, with whom they fought several bloody battles. Hence probably originated the name of that river, and the erroneous opinion, which so generally gained belief, that its banks were exclusively occupied by a nation of warlike Amazons. Perhaps the first invaders came hither at the season of the year when the men stray for a considerable time into the interior of the country, for the purpose of hunting and fishing, so that the defence of their habitations was left to the women.

The following tribes, inhabiting the Montanna Real, have been enumerated and described by Father Narciso.

The *Camuchiros* are a humane and friendly tribe; but, at the same time, of a serious and cautious disposition. They inhabit the country at the mouth of the Napo, and dwell in large houses, as described above. They are very expert in the use of the bow and arrow, and of the blowing-tube.

The *Llaguas* inhabit the banks of the Pebas. They go quite naked, and derive their subsistence chiefly from hunting and fishing, without, however, entirely neglecting agriculture. They live in a more social manner than most of the other tribes, and dwell in a kind of tents.

The *Omaguas* are settled on the banks of the Yapura, which likewise flows into the Marannon. The women go quite naked. The men adorn themselves with the most beautiful feathers of the various species of birds found in their woods. They navigate the rivers in large vessels, in the management of which they are very dexterous. The language of the *Omaguas* is extremely harsh and disagreeable, on account of the gutturals with which it abounds.

On the same river dwell the *Guaguas*, or *Magnares*, a very savage tribe. They eat human flesh; and the greatest ornament of their warriors is a sort of collar formed of the hearts of their slaughtered foes. With these trophies of their prowess and cruelty, and amid horrid exclamations of triumphant exultation, the vic-

tors return home from battle. No food is so pleasing to their palate as human flesh, which they salt, and dry in the sun. They have fixed habitations, but, from time to time, make long predatory excursions. These Indians, being accustomed, from their earliest years, to compress their waist with a very tight bandage, acquire a slenderness of shape similar to that of the greyhound, and a swiftness that almost surpasses belief. They use the javelin with uncommon dexterity.

The *Sipibos*, or *Supebos*, dwell near the river Pisquique. They are the immediate neighbours of the Panos. Many of them are distinguished by the white colour of their countenances. Their dress consists of a kind of long robe or tunick. Conjurers, magicians, and prophets, are held in high estimation among them. The *Sipibos*, as well as the *Maynas*, are good judges of the signs which foretell the changes of wind and weather; and this knowledge proves very serviceable to them in navigating the broad rivers of their country.

On the banks of the Potumayo dwells the warlike tribe, named *Yuri*, who are celebrated among their neighbours for their skill in preparing deadly poisons, with which they carry on a considerable traffic. They prove the strength of the poison on the *Intipichu* (Sun-bird, *Paxaro del Sol*) a bird remarkably tenacious of life. The *Yuri*, notwithstanding their courage and bravery, are at present almost exterminated. They, too, adorn themselves with the feathers of the beautiful birds, with which their forests abound.

The *Iquitos* inhabit the extensive plains on the River Nanay. Their principal weapon is a sort of javelin, which they use with great dexterity. In the preparation of their favourite drink (*chicha*) they excel the other Indians: by the addition of the buds of a tree, which the Spaniards call *Diablo huarca*, it acquires an intoxicating quality, like the opium of the Eastern nations, and, like it, excites pleasing and voluptuous sensations. The *Yuri* are the only tribe which worship representations of birds and quadrupeds made with their own hands.

The *Casibos* live on the banks of the Pachitea, where it is increased by the influx of the large river Mayro. They are cannibals, and the irreconcilable foes of the inhabitants of the Pampa del Sacramento. As they subsist chiefly on human flesh, man-hunting and homicide is their principal employment. When a sufficient supply of human flesh cannot be obtained, they



they feed upon fish. Like the Indians of North America, they cut off the scalps of their enemies killed in battle.

The *Amachucas* have chosen for their place of abode the banks of the Abujay, which flows from the east into the Ucayali. If the Portuguese should be inclined to penetrate into the interior parts of the Pampa del Sacramento, it would be most easily effected by means of this river. The *Amachucas* are a wild and barbarous race. They wear long garments, and adorn their persons with beautiful feathers. They are continually at war with the tribes on the banks of the Ucayali, believing them, and the tribes settled on the banks of the Abujay, to be the only people on earth. They are taller and stronger than the neighbouring tribes, and do not permit any strangers to enter their country: Father Girval himself never ventured into it. The information which he has given us relative to them was derived from a captive of that nation, whom he met with among one of the tribes on the Ucayali.

The *Carapachos* inhabit the country on the Pachitea. From their complexion and beards they might be taken for natives of the middle regions of Europe. They wear no cloaths, except that the women cover the middle with a piece of cloth, or the leaves of trees; and the men with a piece of leather. They feed upon human flesh. Father Girval concluded a kind of peace with them; but they did not long adhere to the stipulations agreed upon, having soon after wounded and killed several of his followers. According to him, the women of this nation are very beautiful; nay, he scruples not to say, that in this respect they rival those of Georgia and Circassia. The *Carapachos* pronounce so strongly through their throats, that their language has some resemblance to the barking of dogs; and, what adds to the disagreeableness of it, they make a great noise by striking their thighs while speaking.

The *Capanaguas*, distinguished above the neighbouring tribes for their social humane disposition, reside on the banks of the Magué. They eat the bodies of their deceased friends, believing that they thereby confer the greatest honour and benefit upon them. The name of *Capanaguas* is common to several other tribes. Their dwellings are the largest and roomiest that Father Girval met with in this country, being in general two *quadras* in length, and one in breadth,

The Montanna Real is intersected by a great number of large rivers, such as no part of the old world can boast of. Neither the Nile nor the Ganges, neither the Volga nor the Danube, can bear a comparison with the Marañon. This giant-stream as much surpasses all other known rivers, as the contiguous Chimboraco maintains a proud pre-eminence above all other mountains of the old and new world. The water that descends from the Peruvian mountains is collected in the beds of a great number of rivers, which form four principal streams, the Madera, Yavari, Ucayali, and Huallaga; and all these at last flow into one immense common receptacle, viz. the Marañon.

The River Madera belongs to the Portuguese. It is formed by the junction of several considerable streams; the principal of which are the Guapore, which flows into it in  $6^{\circ} 30'$  of south latitude; the Irabi, which the Spaniards took possession of at an earlier period than the Portuguese; the S. Miguel; the Baures, at whose confluence the Spaniards formerly possessed Santa Rosa, the easternmost village in the country of the Mojos, but which has been since seized by the Portuguese. This river falls into the Marañon, in  $19^{\circ}$  of longitude east from Lima. It is navigable by vessels of a middling size almost as far up as its sources, near the borders of the province of Chiquitos, belonging to the Spaniards. On this river the Portuguese possess the gold-mines of Cuyuba, and the village Matobrodo. They have likewise some fortified places farther up the Marañon. The Llavari flows into the Marañon, in  $10^{\circ} 30'$  east long. from Lima, and takes its rise in  $9^{\circ} 30'$  east long. and  $10^{\circ} 30'$  south latitude. It is navigable with canoes to its very source. Farther to the south arises the Pilcomayo, which, flowing in  $14^{\circ}$  of longitude from Lima through the province of Tarma, directs its course towards Paraguay and Buenos-Ayres. On the Llavari dwell thirteen tribes of the Mojos: the population of all of them is estimated to amount to 20,758 souls. The Llavari has likewise some other names, such as Mamore, Hayapey, and Rio Grande. The banks of the Piray, which flows to the north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, are inhabited by 4710 souls, according to a numeration by the Bishop of Misque.

Of all the Rivers, which descend from the Peruvian mountains, the Ucayali undoubtedly deserves to be ranked next to the Marañon. It flows from the innermost

nermost parts of the country, but its real source has not yet been explored. No preceding traveller has proceeded so far up this river as Father Girval: having reached its confluence with the Pachitea, he sailed fifty-three leagues up the latter. He every where found fish and wild animals in abundance. The fertile banks of the Ucayali are occupied by friendly tribes, almost all of which speak the same language. At its confluence with the Marañon, its principal branch is a hundred varas deep; and, in the middle of summer, it extends in breadth from ten to twelve quadras. It descends from the same part of the mountains as the River Beni, passes through the Pampadel Sacramento, and is navigable with middle-sized boats for more than 400 leagues down to its junction with the Marañon. Eight navigable rivers, which take their rise in the snow-covered mountains of the Cordilleras, pour their tributary waters into the Ucayali, viz. the Beni, Quillabamba or Paucartambo, Apurimac, Abancay or Andahuaylas, Papas or Cocharcar, Xauxa or Mautaro, Tarma, and the pleasant Pachitea. This last-mentioned river is likewise formed by the union of several other streams, smaller, indeed, but yet navigable up to their sources. From the mouth of the Pachitea, to the place where it flows into the Marañon, the Ucayali pursues, by more than ninety-five large windings, a circuitous course of more than 300 leagues, forming, in its progress, 132 islands. There are likewise, on the eastern side of this river, sixty-eight, and, on the western, eighty-eight, inlets, extending a considerable way into the country. It requires thirty days to sail up the Ucayali, from its confluence with the Marañon, to the influx of the Pachitea; but in vessels descending the stream the same voyage may be performed in ten days.

The Huallaga is a copious stream, and navigable: but there are many dangerous places in it. It descends from the country near Pasco, and falls into the Marañon twenty leagues below the lake of Gran Cocama. Of the thirty rivers which it receives in its course, thirteen are distinguished above the others for their magnitude, viz. the Huancuco, the Monzon, the Tulumayo, Tocachi, Misello, at the sources of which a considerable quantity of gold is found; the Huancabamba, Moyobamba, Lima, Chipurana, Gaymaray, Sannuli, Paranapuray, and the Aype-nas.

The majestic Marañon, or Amazon River, rises out of the Lake Launcocha, situated in the province of Tarma, in  $10^{\circ} 14'$  south latitude, and ten leagues to the north of Pasco. It first directs its course, from north to south, through the provinces of Patay, Caxamarquilla, and Chachapoyas; and then, in latitude  $4^{\circ} 30'$ , winds, in a circuit of ten leagues, from west to east; having now penetrated through the last ridge of mountains, it becomes navigable, and continues so to its entrance into the sea. During its long course, it receives a great number of large rivers, which descend from the Peruvian mountains in the south, or from the mountains of Quito in the north. By the union of such vast bodies of water, the Marañon swells at last to such an enormous magnitude, that, near its mouth, its breadth is estimated at more than eighty Spanish miles. On the banks of the Marañon, twelve peoples are settled. Their names, and the distances of their habitations from Sabitinga, are as follow:—The Spanish frontier-garrison, Loreto, is distant from Sabitinga twelve leagues; el Pueblo de Pebas, seventy-four; el Pueblo de Nabo, 104; el Pueblo de Iquitos, 132; el de Omaguas, 154; the mouth of the Ucayali, 164; el Pueblo de San Régis, 184; el de Urarinas, 224; the mouth of the Huallaga, 234.

Besides the Cordillera Real, which extends from Potosi to the Marañon, north of Chachapoyas, there are numbers of other Cordilleras, which branch out from the main stem into the interior of the Montaña. They are not indeed, like the former, covered with snow; still, however, the cold is very sensibly felt in its neighbourhood. The first of these secondary Cordilleras, which, notwithstanding its distance from the main ridge, rises to a very considerable height, lies between the Yabari and Ucayali, or the land of the Mojos, and the River Beni. The second declines, from north to south, betwixt Callas and Carabay, and divides the Beni from the Quillabamba, as far as the confluence of the latter with the Tarma. A third Cordillera stretches about a hundred leagues, from west to east, between the sources of the Rivers Tarma and Pachitea, as far as the junction of the Beni with the Apurimac. Here it changes its direction, turning, for nearly seventy leagues, towards the north, as far as the heights of S. Carlos. In this direction, it follows the course of the Ucayali. There is a fourth Cordillera between the Rivers



River Huallaga, Pachitea, and Ucayali: from this branch proceed all the rivers on the west side of Manoa, and a number of inferior mountain-ridges.

Viewed from the tops of these mountains, the Montanna Real has the appearance of an immense plain, or wide extending surface of water; for the woods and heights are so blended together, that they form but one picture. Nothing can be more agreeable to the eye than the perpetual verdure of this tract of country. During several hours of the day, a dense mist is spread over the woods of the Montanna. In no country on earth is there more rain and thunder. The thick and impenetrable forest hinders the sun from either warming or drying the ground; and the consequent excessive humidity gives birth to innumerable swarms of insects and reptiles. The serpents, in particular, are said to be of an enormous size, and even to surpass, in that respect, those of the East Indies. It is pretended, that some have been found, which measured forty varas in length, and three in circumference. But the naturalist will pause before he gives credit to these seemingly exaggerated reports of the missionaries, till they are confirmed by the testimony of succeeding travellers.

The rarest and most valuable productions of the Montanna Real belong to the vegetable kingdom. The trees and shrubs, even in their wild state, produce excellent and delicious fruits, many of them distilling sweet-smelling oils, gums, pitch, and frankincense. The cinnamon produced here is indeed inferior to that of Ceylon; but by many it is decreed superior to that brought from the island of Java; and perhaps it might be so far improved by cultivation as to equal the former. Wax, cacao, cascarilla, and *bucheri*, a kind of kernel, which is as good as black pepper, and cloves, are found here in great abundance.

Many parts of the Montanna, however, are very unhealthy, and subject to numerous epidemical diseases; owing chiefly to the incessant alternations of excessive heat and moisture; hence few of the inhabitants live long. Among the native Indians, who generally dwell on the banks of the rivers, a person even of 50 years of age is a rare phenomenon, and the country is very thinly peopled. In the whole of the Spanish part of the Montanna Real, the number of Indians, who have been converted to Christianity, or live upon friendly terms with the Spaniards, is reckoned not to exceed eight thousand souls.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number, page 200, your ingenious and respectable correspondent, Mr. J. Britton, expresses a most natural curiosity respecting the very extraordinary monument of antiquity existing near Carnac, on the coast of the province of Bretagne, now in the department of Morbihan, in France.

Permit me, then, to furnish the following heads on that subject, collected from notes made during a visit I paid to that part of the country in 1787, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the situation of the capital of the antient Veneti, with other circumstances handed down to us by Julius Cæsar, in the third book of his *Commentariis de Bello Gallico*.

To proceed at once to the subject.—About twelve geographical miles, or fourteen English, on the map, west by south from Vannes, and about two English miles east from the low sandy isthmus which connects the projecting peninsula of Quiberon to the main land, lies a village called Carnac, half a mile up from the sea; in the neighbourhood of which, to the northward, is one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity now known.—The sea-coast at Carnac extends nearly east and west, for a space of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  English miles, between a little river at Plouharmel on the west, separating it from the isthmus of Quiberon, and another small stream at La Trinité on the east, both running in deep channels, into which the flood-tide rushes with great force, and to a considerable depth.

About a mile back from the shore, and extending parallel to it, are seen eleven rows of rude, unshapen rocks, or blocks of stone, of all irregular forms and sizes. The rows may, in a general sense, be considered as straight, although they are neither strictly parallel one to another, nor are they placed at equal distances asunder; for in counting them across, towards the east end, beginning at the row next the sea, I found their intervals, the thickness of the stones not included, to be nearly as follow:—the first interval, 36 feet English, the second 33 feet, the third 36 feet, the fourth 38 feet, the fifth 30 feet, the sixth 30 feet, the seventh 22 feet, the eighth 24 feet, the ninth 25 feet, and the tenth only 14 feet. The spaces between the stones, as they stand in the rows, are very various, from twelve to twenty feet. Some stones are small, and only a few feet above the surface; but by far the greater number

number rise to the height of sixteen, eighteen, or more feet.

The rows stretch along an uneven space of ground, for a couple of English miles, and are considerably elevated above the sea, although lower than the country behind, commanding an extensive prospect from Port L'Orient on the west of Quiberon, Belleisle, and other islands, to the mouth of the Loire on the east. The soil is, in general, so rocky, that the stones were, in all probability, found at no great distance from their present situations.—Several of them are now fallen from their erect position, and many have been carried away by the neighbouring inhabitants for the purposes of building; and the shorter stones may perhaps have been reduced to their present disproportionate size by similar causes. Advantage has also been taken, in many places, of the largest stones on end, by attaching the corners of houses, windmills, &c. to them, by that method to be supported against the boisterous gales, which, traversing the Atlantic Ocean, often blow with irresistible fury on that part of France.

The name by which that singular antique is known in the country, is the *Camp de Carnac*, and frequently *Camp de César*, although there be no vestiges of entrenchments, or other fortification, to be seen near it; nor would the position have, in antient times, been esteemed strong. But history, and even tradition, being absolutely silent as to the cause, the object, or the æra of the erection of the rows, a notion has been propagated, that they were set up by Julius Cæsar, during his expedition against the Veneti, for the support of the tents of his army. To be convinced of the improbability of such a supposition, without entering into consideration of the nature of the monument itself, the reader has only to consult the third book *De Bello Gallico*; as well as on the whole of the memorable attack on the Veneti, whose capital, I am satisfied, from the locality, as described by Cæsar, and other circumstances, and from sundry remains of Roman architecture in the town and high-ways leading towards it, must have been situated where Vannes now stands.

Towards the middle of the length of the *Camp de Carnac*, and a little nearer to the sea, on a rising ground, is a *barrow*

\* Vannes is called by the natives, in their dialect of the Celtic, *Guënned*, pronounced *Wenet*, from which, no doubt, the Romans formed their *Venetia* and *Veneti*. The word is derived from *guen*, white; but for what reason is unknown.

of uncommon size, composed seemingly altogether of small stones collected from the surrounding grounds: the summit has been levelled long ago, and on it is a chapel, or small church, dedicated to St. Michael, with a little plain space at its west end: and Carnac itself seems to have owed both its situation and its name to another large barrow of the same kind.\*

I have said that the *Camp de Carnac* is a singular monument, and such I really consider it to be; although some years ago I learned that at Ardeven, a place with evidently a Celtic name, five or six miles west from Carnac, there is a small collection of rude stones, similar, and similarly situated, to those I have just tried to describe.

As Brétagne, antiently a part of Armorica,† was the principal seat of the Druids of Gaul, it is no wonder that that country should now present us with a multitude of remains of their usages, similar to what we observe in Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland. The Celtic language is still universally spoken, although with many local variations, under the name of Bréton, in all that part of the province lying to the westward of a line beginning at St. Brieux, a sea-port on the English Channel, thirty miles west from St. Malo, and running southerly to the mouth of the river Vilaine, twenty miles east from Vannes: so that many stories are told in that district, of Welshmen, Irishmen, and Scotch Highlanders, whose native dialects are all descended from the original Celtic, and who, whilst prisoners of war, have experienced equal surprize and advantage, from the facility with which they and the inhabitants of Lower Brétagne could interchange their thoughts.

With respect to the other Druidical or Celtic antiquities extant in Brétagne, I shall only, with your good leave Mr. Editor, hint what follows.

At a place called Locmariaker,‡ situated

\* *Carn*, a cairn or barrow, and *ac*, a habitation—an addition to the names of places, very common in Querey, and other parts of France far removed from Brétagne.

† Armorica, from the Celtic *ar*, near, and *mor*, the sea, with *ic*, a dwelling; i. e. those who dwell on or near the sea. It is curious that this name is still applied, but with a slight alteration, by the French, to the people who live round the bay of Vannes; thus, *Arvoricaïns*.

‡ Locmariaker is formed of *loc*, a place, and by excellence, a church, *Maria*, the Virgin



ated on the west side of the entrance to the Morbihan,\* or Bay of Vannes, are two barrows of great size, composed, at least externally, and even a good way in, of small stones, and of an oblong shape, like those near Carnac, and indeed like all that I ever saw in Brétagne. One of them, it is said, contains about 4000 cubic toises; that is, would be equal to a regular parallelepiped of 150 feet in length by 75 feet in height, and as much in breadth.—But it is quite evident that both barrows are much diminished by the continual carrying away of their materials for various purposes.

Again, of antient monuments resembling what is vulgarly called *Kits-coity-house*,† in Kent, the following is an example. About twenty two miles west from Vannes, and three east from Hennebion, on the road to Port L'Orient, on the south side, is a groupe of large rough stones, consisting of four placed upright on their edges, of which two form the back, and the other two the sides of the cell, or recess, (for I am at a loss for a proper name for it,) with a fifth large one resting on these four, as a roof or cover. The open side looks towards the east. Besides that ant que, there are many other stones now lying in confusion on the ground, which seem to have been originally arranged in the same manner.

Of *cromlêhs*, as they are called in Britain, I will notice but one. At Locmariaker, already mentioned, is an oblong stone, called in French *La Table*, (for its Bréton name I have lost,) whose sides are 19 feet 3 inches, 11 feet, 16 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 4 inches: the thickness in general about 3 feet: the under surface very rough and uneven, but the upper much more smooth, and on a plane nearly horizontal. This table rests at present on three small rough stones, one at the narrowest end, and the two others on the sides; besides which there are under the table three other small stones, but not

Virgin Mary, and *ker*, a city: i. e. the church of the Virgin in the city.

\* The Bay of Vannes is called in Bréton, Morbihan, from *mor*, the sea, and *bihan*, little; a name extremely applicable to it: for that little sea contains in *parvo* islands, roadsteads, creeks, harbours, rivers, sea-ports, salt-marshes, and many other circumstances that go to compose the great ocean.

† See the account of the monument at St. Helier in Jersey, which consists of a number of such groupes, having a covered passage, pointing to the east, like that belonging to the great table at Locmariaker.

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now standing so high as to be in contact with it.

The small stones are continued beyond the broad end of the table, in two rows, in the direction of those under it, of four stones on one side, and two on the other; which are crossed by two long rude blocks, forming a sort of covered way or passage, pointing to the southward of east: but the rubbish with which that end is incumbered, prevents its extent from being exactly ascertained.

Of *single stones*, so common all over Brétagne, permit me, Sir, to mention these two, as the most remarkable that I saw. At Locmariaker, between the two great barrows, are many large stones on the ground; but one is of prodigious magnitude, broken into four pieces, perhaps by its fall from an erect position, and now a little sunk into the earth. The length of the first piece, counting from the broad end, on which it had stood, is 24 feet 9 inches, of the second 14 feet 5 inches, of the third 8 feet 3 inches, and of the fourth 6 feet 10 inches, in all near 55 feet. As the stone is a sort of *rhombus*, I measured the diagonals of the section of the largest end, and found them to be about 12 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches. Although the largest pieces lie five or six feet from the next in order, yet the other fragments are separated one from the other by only a few inches; and the fractures correspond so well to each other, that there can be no doubt but that the whole originally formed one entire stone. How much, or if any portion of it yet remains under ground, is to me unknown.

The other remarkable stone I have to mention, is still entire and quite erect: it stands in a field a short mile south from Dol, a city in Brétagne, about twelve miles south east from St. Malo, and twenty-eight north from Rennes.

That stone is, as nearly as I could calculate, twenty-eight or thirty feet high above the surface, and about as much in circumference at the ground. It consists of four sides, nearly equal, and tapers away gradually to the top.

The regularity of its form is such, as almost to induce a belief of its having been dressed by art into its present shape; and that the sharp corners, and the asperities of its surface, had been rounded and worn away by the patient but unceasing hand of Time.

I was told that various attempts had been made, by digging, to arrive at its lower end, but all without success, probably from fear of its falling on the work-

3 E

men;

men; nor could I learn to what length the diggings had been carried.

That very remarkable stone continued to be an object of superstitious veneration among the inhabitants of the country round, till about one hundred and sixty years ago, when some worthy pastor of the parish caused a stone-crois to be inserted in the summit, and by that means provided an innocent *salvo* for the honest devotees. The field in which it stands is called in French *Le Champ Dolent*, corrupted from the Celtic terms *Do Lan*, of the temple; *lan* being a component part of many names of places in Brétagne; and at Rennes, and some other towns, are spots still called *Champ Dolent*, probably from the same circumstance.

It is to be observed, that near the stone of *Dol* there are none to be found larger perhaps than one's hand; and that the nearest rocks whence such a prodigious block could possibly have been procured, lie on the sea-shore at least nine or ten miles off, in the bay of Canelle.

Now, Mr. Editor, before I conclude, it seems to be incumbent on me to account in some measure for the difference between the description I have attempted to give of the *Camp de Carnac*, and that furnished to the public by the Traveller in Brétagne, as it is quoted in page 52 of your Magazine for February 1801, and alluded to by the very acute and indefatigable Mr. Pinkerton, in page 252 of his *Modern Geography*. In the first place, then, I must say that my notes were written out a few days after I had been at Carnac, and that soon afterwards I had an opportunity of correcting them by an account of the same curious piece of antiquity, given in a work of a learned and ingenious French officer, entitled *Recueil d'Antiquités dans les Gaules, pour servir de suite aux Ouvrages de M. le Comte de Caylus*, published at Paris in 1770, in 1 vol. 4to. by M. de la Sauvatière; so that I am not much disposed to abandon my own remarks for those of a traveller, who evidently contradicts himself in the course of a few lines: for the measurements I made, as before stated, show that the rows of stones were not equidistant, and the observer on the spots sees immediately that they are neither strictly parallel, nor in straight lines; nor are the stones at equal distances, one from the other, in the rows: how then can they form a *quincunx*?—Again, he says (which indeed would be most singular, if there could be any degrees in singularity) that almost all the stones, or, as he styles

them, the columns of the colonnade, are somewhat conical in form, and are fixed with the point downward, so as to give the appearance of a vast block of stone resting on a pivot. That there are some of the stones in that inverted position, is extremely probable, although I was not struck with the circumstance; but that they are almost all so, or even generally, or in any noticeable number, I really cannot admit. Such an inversion would have indicated another in the brains of the erectors, still more unaccountable than the monument itself.

With respect to the number of stones, four thousand, I certainly did not count them, but must consider it as too small to fill eleven rows of two English miles in length, (instead of one thousand toises, or five quarters of a mile, as the Traveller has it,) at intervals of from twelve to twenty feet.

Of the monument mentioned by Mr. Britton, as being in the parish of Duteil, four leagues from Rennes, it was not my fortune to hear; but in the above year, 1787, on my way from Southampton to St. Malo, I had full opportunity to examine the very curious Druidical temple, discovered some time before, on the little hill that overhangs St. Helier, the capital of Jersey, as well as several other *cromlechs*, standing-stones, cairns, &c. which that charming island contains.

The whole of the temple was afterwards removed with great care, by the directions of the late worthy Governor, General Conway, and is now to be seen (erected precisely as it was observed when the covering of earth was taken away at St. Helier,) at his villa, Park-place, now the seat of Lord Malmesbury, near Hensley-upon-Thames; and plans and views of the whole monument are to be found in the *Archæologica* of the Antiquities of London.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MONANDER.

London, 20th Oct. 1802.

N. B. The derivations are taken from Butler's Great Celtic and French Dictionary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inquiry, which appeared in a late number of your Miscellany, respecting the useful institution at Closterhayn, near Frankenberg, demanded an earlier answer. I should have communicated to you, long before this, the observations I was enabled to make during a short



short visit to that interesting place, had I not been deterred till now, by the hope of seeing an account furnished by some person possessing better information on the subject than myself. As the hope remains yet unaccomplished, I send you the following particulars, which are at your service, if you think that they will satisfy the curiosity of your readers, or afford any entertainment to the public.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. W. R.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1802.

During the dark ages which preceded the Reformation, Closterhayn was a celebrated monastery, the inhabitants of which were not less separated from the world by their situation than by their vows. The spot chosen for its erection was one of the most retired and most romantic. In the midst of a large forest, that covers an extensive tract of country, is a small valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, which a fine variety of trees clothes with the most delightful verdure. On one side a small lake receives the different springs that issue from the mountains, and, on the other, a few well-cultivated fields reward the husbandman's toil with abundant crops, the produce of which supports the inhabitants of the valley. In the midst of this spot was the monastery of Closterhayn founded: during several ages it enjoyed the importance usually annexed at that time to such institutions; but, after the Reformation, the building and the revenues were devoted to the more noble purpose of restoring reason to those unhappy beings, whose lot it has been to be bereft of that attribute of man. Closterhayn is the Bedlam of all that part of Germany; and nearly five hundred persons are there constantly supported, and, if possible, enabled to resume their stations in that society where they could no longer remain without endangering the lives or happiness of their fellow-men. The Governor of the institution, Von Stamford, is a man who is represented as perfectly fitted for the arduous task he has undertaken, and all his arrangements and regulations bespeak a heart that pants for general happiness, as well as a mind far elevated above the range of mediocrity. I once met him as I was walking among the improvements he has made in the neighbourhood of his residence; and, if we may judge by his physiognomy, he resembles him whose name no philanthropist can hear without revering—Mr. Howard. What I saw of

his plans, and heard of his character, induce me to think that the care of such an institution could not have been entrusted to a man who would have alleviated more the distresses of those who are submitted to his direction, and that few would have discharged so well duties so extensive and important. The unhappy objects of his attention seemed to be divided into three classes. The first consists of those who are not deprived of their reason to any dangerous degree. These can enjoy liberty without disturbing the tranquillity of the town. Such are under no restrictions at all. Those whom age or infirmities have debilitated, content themselves with wandering in the place, or in the neighbourhood, while others perform different little offices for the inhabitants, and render themselves in some degree useful. If they ever abuse the favours granted them, they are punished by a small stone being suspended to their arm, or, if they are guilty of any greater offence, which indicates that their insanity may be prejudicial to their companions, a larger stone is fixed to their ankle, which serves as a badge of dishonour, and prevents exertions, the effects of which might be pernicious. At morning, noon, and night, they assemble in a large apartment to partake of their meals: the chaplain then reads prayers, to which most of them are very attentive. Many take their provisions to their homes, or enjoy them seated on branches before the different doors of the building. The next class consists of persons of an higher situation in life. Apartments, upon the whole neat and pleasant, are provided for them, where they enjoy every pleasure which persons in their distressed situations can expect, or are capable of sharing.—I visited several, and saw their employments. At different intervals they are enabled to carry on some trade in articles useful to the place, which they render profitable to themselves and their friends. The third class is composed of persons with whom confinement has been the necessary result of the last stage of insanity. They are excluded from society, to prevent the numerous ills that might originate from their presence. Their disordered looks, haggard air, distorted eyes, and inconsistent actions, render their appearance terrible: some I saw continually weeping; others realising the picture drawn by Gray, of

“ — Moody madness laughing wild  
“ Amid severest woe.”

Some were incessantly raving, while others

others, at the appearance of every stranger, ran to hide themselves in a corner, osirich-like concealing their heads, and thinking themselves invisible. The lonely cells they inhabit, where the rattling of their chains is almost the only sound that meets their ears, would be the abodes of despair, if insensibility to the keenest woes, and even a high degree of imaginary bliss, were not almost constant attendants on the violent paroxysms of madness. At those intervals when Reason resumes her sway in some small degree—when the maniac loses his rage, and becomes the idiot, these unfortunate men are admitted to the favours which the first class shares, and a temporary freedom appears to afford some relief till the epoch of insanity returns.

Such is the manner in which these three classes are treated. Many have been fully restored to the use of their reason, and have returned to the stations they formerly occupied in society. What more convincing proof can be found of the kindness of the treatment they have received, than this—that many who have been perfectly recovered, have willingly passed the remainder of their days in that retirement, and even requested it as a favour the greatest and most important? Such a fact surely proves the utility of the institution, and speaks highly to the honour of its director. It is not the unhappy captive of the Bastille, who, after having lingered during a long series of years in close confinement, refuses to return into a society, where all is lost that could endear existence, or give joy to life:—no, it is the grateful man, to whom the world can afford no greater bliss, than that which he feels amid those scenes, where he has received the greatest of all blessings, and where the kindness of his benefactor presents to him the fairest prospect of futurity, and the hope of a comfortable subsistence.

It is not the extensive institution alone, which I have just described, that renders Closterhayn interesting; the beauties of its neighbourhood, and the improvements made there, are highly attractive, particularly as they are rendered conducive to the great end to which the town is devoted. During several years Von Stamford has been blending the efforts of Art with those of Nature, and has thus heightened the charms which surrounded the place. In the forest that covers the sides and towering heads of the mountains, the enraptured eye meets continually delightful scenes, or finds new objects on which it pauses with pleasure. Here it over-

looks the valley, where the tall spire of the old monastery church, the scattered houses of the town, and the scenes which border on the lake, appear in the most pleasing forms; while on another side an opening in the trees presents some enchanting view, or some distant cattle that crowns a rude and lofty rock. Sometimes a garden blooms, surrounded by ancient oaks—an urn, with some inscription, appears in the midst of a verdant lawn—or a tomb, dedicated to the memory of some Teuton hero, is seen in the dark shade of encircling trees. These improvements have converted the wild forest into a garden, without depriving it of those charms which Nature had given it, or of that solitude which is the source of so much delight to minds that love reflection, and hearts that can feel the joys of retirement—while the banks of the lake below have alike received new beauties from the hand of Art. Arched walks, variegated flowers; urns dedicated to the Nymphs, to Friendship, and the manes of Tisibheim; a retired hermitage, and springs whose repeated cascades form a delightful music to the ear of contemplation as they fall over the artificial rocks that impede their course, compose the chief ornaments of the garden which is formed here, and has taken the place of the marshes which once bounded the lake. The permission of wandering among these scenes must undoubtedly add much to the pleasures which the enjoyment of liberty affords those to whom it is granted: but the hours they spend there are not intended to procure temporary relief alone: Von Stamford endeavours in this manner to promote the great work of restoring reason, by a plan, I believe, entirely new. Insane persons are often given to romantic thoughts and elevated ideas: resistance renders them still firmer; but objects congenial to such sentiments—objects that are adapted to touch the finest chords that move their hearts, awaken attention—reflection follows near, and paves the way to the recovery of reason. The beauties of Nature, and those delightful scenes which surround Closterhayn, are particularly calculated to produce an astonishment and transport in the minds of lunatics, that may operate powerfully upon them, where medical aid employs in vain the fruit of the deepest researches. He whose disordered intellects still retain a love of Nature, will brood over the prospects which appear from the summits of the mountains; he whose enthusiastic ardour places him in that era, when the Teuton chiefs obtained



ed by their courage the wreath of fame, will repair to Herman's tomb, and admire the trophies by which it is adorned; he who imagines himself to be a Briton, will pore over the urn whose inscription promises him future happiness; he who is attached to melancholy retirement, will resort to the hermit's cell; and he who is an enthusiast for friendship, will love to linger on that spot over which the Goddess of Friendship presides. While each one is thus following the particular turn his insanity takes, he will by degrees learn to attach himself to his favourite objects; Reflection will slowly reassert her power, and bid the first ray of reason beam on their minds. With such opinions as these has Von Stamford laboured, and united amusement and utility. He has adorned the country in order to render his fellow-creatures happy; and while delightful scenes, whose charms he has increased, meet every where his enraptured eye, his breast heaves with the transporting thought that he has contributed as much as he could to the happiness of mankind. I know not whether his plan has been attended with success; but if it should not answer the great end it was intended to attain, it must increase the happiness of those for whom it was projected, as it enables them to engage in their favourite employments, and indulge the bent of their minds. If this end is accomplished, no one ought to condemn the plan because the main object is not attained: to render those capable of some enjoyment, who are deprived of almost every intellectual pleasure—to make them sensible that they exist, and procure them some of the joys of existence, are not only humane but noble employments, and any measure that effects this must every where meet approbation. These reflections heighten that delight which the beauties of Götterhayn inspire: never were the works of Nature and Art united for a more beneficial purpose; and though the cold critic may perhaps deride their simple ornaments, never were there any scenes calculated to awaken more delightful sensations.

ACCOUNT of the EPOCHS to which we may assign the ancient ERUPTIONS of the extinguished VOLCANOES of ancient LATIUM; in an EXTRACT of a REPORT of a MEMOIR made by CITIZEN AMELIHON, of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

It appears that Citizen Petit-Radel has resided a long time at Rome, and in

the vicinity of that illustrious city.—Struck with the spectacle which the sight of a great number of craters presented to him, remains of ancient volcanoes with which it is surrounded, and which it still includes, according to this author, in its own bosom, he conceived the project, first, of distinctly marking out the communications established by Nature between these different craters, and afterwards of determining, as nearly as possible, the time wherein they were formed.

In his first researches he discovered that they are all situated on a volcanic line, which extends from Sicily to Tuscany, beginning from *Ætna*, which may be considered as the central point of communication, and which is prolonged, on one side, as far as the *Vicentine*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Spain*; on the other to *Greece* and *Lydia*, through the isles of *Crete*, of *Hiera*, *Therapia*, *Anaphe*, *Naupacte*, and *Megara*. There is reason to think that the eruptions which formed these craters took place at a time when the countries which they have desolated were already inhabited.

All the historians of ancient Rome say that the Capitol borrows its name from a human head, which was discovered in digging for the foundations of that famous citadel. But the Capitoline Mount has been formed by a volcanic tuf, or soft, sandy stone, which made part of the crater, whose center is again found in the Forum and in the Grand Circus. This is a fact of which Citizen Petit-Radel confidently assures himself, after a rigorous examination of the soil and grounds. This opinion on the etymology of the name of Capitol, which hitherto has only been considered as a conjecture among the learned, acquires a great degree of certitude by the following observations.

Schilling, keeper of Kircher's Museum at Rome, reports that he discovered the skull of a man in a stratum of volcanic cinders at Monte-Mario, near Rome, and that this skull was very white and very heavy. Here are some traces of a human habitation, which prove that great eruptions have taken place in these countries. If any doubt as yet remained on this point, it would be entirely removed by this other fact.

Father Revillas, of high celebrity at Rome in the mathematical and physical sciences, relates that there has been found a very large parcel of linen-cloth, involved in a massy fragment of *piperino*, a muddy lava which has proceeded from the crater of Albano. From this recital it follows,

follows, not only that the volcanoes of this part of Italy were in full activity at a period when that tract was inhabited by men, but likewise, that those men lived in society; for the use of linen necessarily supposes the existence of a number of arts, which could only have been cultivated under the laws of a society regularly established. Citizen Petit-Radel assures us that he has met with congeries of bones in volcanic tufs, and in earthy lavas; he has even further found there grassy plants which could only grow on a vegetable soil.

He has made a series of laborious researches, but to no purpose, to find out a chronological monument which might determine in a clear and precise manner the æra of those great eruptions of which he treats in his memoir.

The silence observed by the antient annalists in respect to the Vesuvian eruptions which preceded that of the year 79, under the reign of Titus, is such, that Strabo, in the age of Augustus, when speaking of Vesuvius, only says, "it appears that this mountain has burned formerly." Nevertheless, a tradition had been kept up from age to age, which supposed that, in remote times, many eruptions of subterraneous fires had caused very terrible subversions about it. From thence the sacred rites of that Vestal worship, which, from time immemorial, were rigidly observed at Laurentum, and passed from that city to the Capital of the world, together with the *Dii Indigetes*.—If we rightly divine the meaning of the inscriptions which bear these words for dedication, *Jovi Vesuvio sacrum: Vulcanus quieto, et statæ matri*, we shall be more and more convinced of the memorials that this volcanic phenomenon had left in the tradition of those people.

Here, says Citizen Ameilhon, the author means to establish a basis of physical chronology. He stops at the most antient cities, such as Gabii, Tusculum, Rome, Alba Longa, and several others which he has observed on the volcanised territory of antient Latium. According to the historical monuments on which he grounds his argument, all those cities were founded between the year 1170 and the year 1289 before the vulgar æra. We are obliged, therefore, to place the great eruptions which caused the lava to issue from the craters, on which cities of the highest antiquity have been built, before those epochs or æras. In the neighbourhood of Rome, and even of Naples, the line of volcanic territory forms a regular demar-

cation between the origin of the cities founded on the volcanic territory, and that of the cities which cover the calcareous territory, or the crests of the Roman Apennines. These latter have a particular construction of their walls, which obliges us to refer them to the first Greek colonies, whose arrival in Italy was anterior, by two or three centuries, to the cities built on the volcanic soil. The author gives to this construction the name of irregular polygon. He supposes that the study of this kind of antient architecture has been rather neglected till this time. Able writers, skilful architects, and even Piranesi himself, have, in his opinion confounded it improperly with that which Vitruvius names the *incertum*.

Here follows the manner in which he characterizes it—"This kind of construction (says he) is the most wonderful that we meet with in antique edifices—Its merit consists immediately in the largeness of the masses. I have measured some (he adds) which were from four to ten feet in diameter. We may easily conjecture what machines would be requisite to elevate them to a certain height. The form of the stone varies from the triangular to the octagonal. The perfect square is the only one we do not meet with. Every stone must have been cut for the place which it was to occupy.—Although without cement, they are so admirably united together, that we may apply to these works, what Procopius said of the Appian-way:—'The stones were engendered there, all cut out by nature. In a word, the forms of this construction are such, that if one of these stones should happen to be dislodged, or to be crushed by any warlike machine, it would neither involve the downfall of the upper stones, nor displace the lateral ones.'

The causeways of basaltès appear to have furnished this model to the people who adopted it; and the enclaving of the angles which we find there, seems to have been contrived in order that the construction might accommodate itself with more facility to the undulations of a *terra motus*, or convulsion of the earth.

"Another observation not to be neglected, because it assists us to form an idea of the military tactics of the people here treated of, is, that the walls formed two, and even three concentric inclosures, almost always disposed about the cone of a mountain. Some subterraneous roads, cut in the rock itself, served to commu-

nicate



nicate from one inclosed space to another, and to extend the armed force to the different points of attack; so that, at the beginning of a siege, they first defended the outermost inclosure. The number of the soldiers lessening, they retrenched themselves in the second space, and at the last extremity in the third, which formed a circumference still more confined."

The author ranges through all the cities of Italy where he thinks he can trace any remains of the extraordinary construction he has described. The object of his memoir, as appears from this extract of the report made by Citizen Ameilhon, is to establish two points of antiquity, on which it does not appear that any of the Literati have been seriously employed before him. These two points are, first, the epoch when the great eruption of the volcanoes of Latium took place: and second, the discovery of a species of architecture, the origin of which is lost in the night of ages.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESULTORY COMMENTS on MASON'S SUPPLEMENT to JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.—*Concluded from p. 112. No. 91.*

TEEN.

THIS word being euphonious, and a convenient rime, will not easily be laid aside by the poets; although, from having but few kindred in the language, it is, perhaps, but an inconvenient burden to the memory. Johnson derives it from the Anglofaxon *tinan* or *tingan*, to kindle, to glow, whence the frequentative *tinclan*, to tingle: this is quite improbable, and accounts not at all for its use. Junius derives it rightly from the Anglofaxon *teon*, injury; which is connected with the verbs *teonan* and *attheonan*, to stretch, and also to accuse: either because accusations were made by stretching out the hand to swear, or because the accused person was stretched in torture. Of the verb *teon*, or *teonan*, the adjective *thin* seems at first to have been the participle.

*Teen* then appears to have meant (1) stretch, (2) charge or accusation, (3) blame, punishment, persecution. In the sense stretch, it is the root of the frequentative verb *tender*, and probably of the verb *tan*, the stretching or spreading out of the hide being the first and most obvious operation of the tanner. The adjective *tiny*, in some provinces *teeny*, is no doubt from this root, and signified first

stretching, then slender, then little. In the first sense Browne uses the word:

She both th' extremes hath felt of Fortune's  
*teene*.

In the second sense it is used by Chaucer:

And never was ther no word hem betweene  
Of jalousie ne of non other *teene*.

In the third sense it is most common:—  
so Shakespeare:

My heart bleeds to think of the *teen* that I  
have turn'd you to.

And Browne:

Against old Winter's storms and wreakful  
*teene*.

And Spenser:

That barehead knight for dread and doleful  
*teene*  
Would fain have fled.

Johnson rashly asserts that the verb *to teen* means *to excite*; but he has produced no instance. Mr. Mason offers as an instance the line of Spenser:

Religious reverence doth burial *teene*.

where *to stretch*, *to draw out*, *to prolong*, is as natural an interpretation. How can this verb have acquired such a meaning as *to excite*? If it were derived from the Anglofaxon *tinan*, it would be written *to ting*: and the essential signification of the etymon would be discoverable in all the ramifications.

There is an Icelandish verb, *ek tyni*, I lose, from which the substantive *tyn*, loss, may be inferred: with this word it is not impossible that *teene* may be collateral.

*Time-bewasted*. An ungrammatical compound of Shakespeare's, used, on account of the metre, for *time-wasted*.—(See the article *bebled*, Monthly Magazine, xi. 504.)

*Tirra-lirra*. This onomatopœa is not the invention of Shakespeare: it occurs in Du Bartas, who died in 1590.

*Toad-spotted*. Such a compound ought to signify "spotted with toads:"

The heron stalks on the toad-spotted bank.

it cannot mean "spotted like a toad," as Shakespeare intended. *Ink-spotted* always means "spotted with ink;" *blood spotted*, "spotted with blood."

*Unbarbarised*. This word is defined by Mr. Mason "cured of barbarism," and is, no doubt, used in that sense by Lord Chesterfield, where he says:

The Courts of Mannheim and Bonn I take to be a little more *unbarbarised* than some others.

This

This use of the word is impure: he ought to have written *disbarbarized*. To *barbarize* is to render barbarous: *unbarbarized*, therefore, means *not rendered barbarous*: as if one should say:

The Swifs, *unbarbarized* by the atheistical philosophy, do not fully their revolt with treacherous massacres.

Thus *unarm'd* means *not having arms*; but *disarm'd* means *having been deprived of arms*. Why so? because the syllable *un* is used for the inflection of adjectives, and therefore reverses the quality; but the syllable *dis* is used for the inflection of verbs, and therefore reverses the action.

As to the spelling of the formative syllable *ize*, enough has already been said in the Monthly Magazine, vol. xii. p. 214 and 215.

*Underwrite*. It deserved notice that the most common employ of this word is technical: it signifies to *insure*, because he who insures *underwrites* a policy.

*Would-be*. This familiarism deserved record, as it is one of the few written instances of an analogy common to the Gothic languages—the use of long phrases in an adjectival capacity. In epistolary writing I have seen a still bolder instance:

The were-to-have-been Ministers of Frederick Prince of Wales.

In conversation such turns are of hourly occurrence, and class among the never-to-be-slighted resources of instinctive eloquence.

*Writble*. From the verb *to writhbe*, may be formed analogically the frequentative *to writble*, signifying *to writhbe frequently*, *to wrinkle*. This verb has corruptly been written *to wrizle* both by Spenser and Shakspeare; but Johnson is right in preferring the analogical form.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the month of July, 1797, Mr. Jackson, a very intelligent English traveller, observed, near the ruins of ancient Ctesiphon, on the banks of the River Tigris, some curiosities well worthy the attention of those, whose route to or from India, may lead them to pursue the same course. Mr. Jackson thus notices those antiques, in his "*Journey from India*," page 86:—"The banks being near ten feet perpendicular above the surface of the water, we saw the foundations of several ancient buildings, which were chiefly of brick, and so strongly cemented together, as often

to overhang the water. Here were also visible a great many earthen jars, some half exposed, others ready to fall into the water; and some of them were of singular construction." It is, Sir, to those earthen jars or vases, that I would chiefly direct the attention of future travellers; and, where they are so numerous, I should think, one or two might be obtained, without considerable difficulty, although I am aware of the jealous stupidity and ignorance of the Turks and Arabs, who throw every possible obstacle in the way of antiquarian and scientific researches. In the mean time, I would inquire of your learned Correspondents, especially those conversant with Oriental antiquities, whether they suppose those earthen jars to contain,—1. The ashes of the dead; or, 2. to have contained wine or other liquors; or, 3. (which is the least probable), to have been filled with money or other precious articles.

I cannot, at present, think of any other purposes for which they could have been designed, or, at least, which could have occasioned their subterraneous situation. Any information or conjectures on this subject will be very acceptable to,

Sept. 27, 1802. Sir, your's, &c.

ANATOLICUS.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the METHODS taken, under the DIRECTION of the ADMINISTRATION of the CENTRAL MUSEUM of ARTS at PARIS, for the RESTORATION of the famous PICTURE of RAFAEL, brought from FOLIGNO.

THIS celebrated picture, known by the name of the *Vierge au Donataire*, is one of the finest works of Raphael Sanzio, born at Urbino, on Good Friday, in the year 1483, and who died at Rome, on the same day, in 1520, aged thirty-seven years.

It represents the Virgin seated in the midst of a glory of angels, and holding in her arms the infant Jesus, who plays with the robe of his mother. She receives with humility and modesty the vows and prayers made to her by St. John, St. Francis, and St. Jerome, in favour of a gentleman of the chamber of the Pope, who, with his hands joined, fervently implores her protection. In the middle of the piece, and under the Virgin, with his eyes turned towards her, an angel holds a tablet, destined to receive the name of the chamberlain, donor of the picture. The background represents a landscape.

This



This valuable work was executed by Raphael for Sigismund Conti, a man of learning, Chamberlain and Principal Secretary to Pope Julius II. It was first placed over the high altar of the church called *Ara-cæli*, at Rome. Afterwards, viz. about the year 1565, the picture was carried to Foligno, and given to the church of the Nuns of St. Anne, by the sister Anna Conti, niece of Sigismund. It was taken by the French from the church, and made one of the hundred articles of the Treaty of Tolentino. It has been engraved by Vincenzo Vittoria.

The Administration is of opinion, that it will render an important service to the arts, in making public an extract from the interesting Report, which the Citizens Guyton Morveau, Berthollet, Vincent, and Taunay, Members of the National Institute, have made to that learned society concerning the operations which this precious picture has undergone.

When it was taken away from Foligno, it was in such a state of decay, that the Commissaries for the Arts in Italy hesitated whether they should send it to Paris; and they did not determine upon transporting it thither, until they had first secured several parts of the painting, which had started from its ground, by means of gauzes glued upon the surface. Besides this injury, the pannel of 0 m 0 32 (inches) in thickness, on which the picture was painted, had a crack of 0 m 0 10 (inches) wide at its upper part, descending, and gradually diminishing, as far as the left knee of the infant Jesus; from this fracture to the right edge of the picture, the surface formed a curve, of which the greatest sine was 0 m 0 67 (inches), and, from the fracture to the other edge, another curve of 0 m 0 54 (inches) sine. A great number of scales were already detached, and, moreover, the picture was worm-eaten in various places.

It was therefore necessary to find out some means of saving this valuable performance from the ruin which threatened it; and the Administration determined upon having them immediately put in execution, well persuaded that nothing could be effectual short of transferring the picture to an entirely new ground: but, since it was not without the most religious respect, that an operation of such importance could be undertaken, and more especially when the subject of it was a picture of this great master, they requested, from the Minister of the Interior, an invitation to the National Institute, to ap-

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point out of its body a commission for conducting the projected restoration, and making a report thereupon, for the purpose of quieting the minds of the timorous, and silencing those persons, who might be inclined to doubt of its success; and, above all, for rendering public operations the most simple, and the farthest removed from that quackery and juggling in which things of this kind had formerly been enveloped.

This commission was composed of the Citizens Guyton and Berthollet, chemists, and of the Citizens Vincent and Taunay, painters. They perceived, as well as the Administration, the urgent necessity for restoring the picture: here follows the detail of the operations which they followed:

It was necessary, as a previous step, to render the surface perfectly plane. To this end, a gauze having been pasted over the painting, the picture was turned upon its face. The Citizen Haquin then formed in the substance of the wood a number of small channels, at certain distances from each other, and extending from the upper extremity of the arch, to where the pannel presented a truer surface. He introduced into these channels small wooden wedges, and afterwards covered the whole surface with wet cloths, which he took care to renew from time to time.

The action of these wedges, expanding by the humidity, obliged the pannel to re-assume its original form, the two parts of the crack before-mentioned were brought together; and the artist, having introduced a strong glue to re-unite them, applied cross bars of oak, for the purpose of retaining the picture, during its drying, in the form which it had taken.

The desiccation was performed very slowly; a second gauze was applied over the former, and upon that two successive layers of spongy paper. This preparation, which is called the *cartonage*, being dry, the picture was again inverted upon a table, to which it was firmly fixed down, and they afterwards proceeded to the separation of the wood on which the picture had been painted.

The first operation was performed by means of two saws, the one of which worked perpendicularly, and the other horizontally. The work of the saws being finished, the wood was found to be reduced to 0 m 0 10 (inches) in thickness. The artist afterwards made use of a plane, of a form convex, in the direction of its breadth: this was applied obliquely upon the wood, so as to take off very small shavings,

shavings, and to avoid raising the grain of the wood, which was reduced, by this means, to 0 m 0 02 (inches) thick.

He took afterwards a flat toothed\* plane, of which the effect is nearly similar to that of a rasp, which takes off the wood in form of a dust or powder: it was reduced by this tool to a thickness not exceeding that of an ordinary sheet of paper.

In this state, the wood having been repeatedly wetted with fair water, in small compartments, was carefully detached by the artist with the rounded point of a knife-blade. The Citizen Haquin, having then taken away the whole of the priming on which the picture had been painted, and especially the varnishes, which some former reparations had made necessary, laid open the very sketch itself of Raphael.

In order to give some degree of suppleness to the painting, so much hardened by time, it was rubbed with cotton dipped in oil, and wiped with old muslin; after which a coating of white lead, ground with oil, was substituted for the former priming, and laid on with a soft brush.

After three months drying, a gauze was pasted on to the oil-priming, and over that a fine cloth. This being again dried, the picture was detached from the table, and again turned, for the purpose of taking off the *cartonage* by means of water; which operation being finished, they proceeded to take away certain inequalities of the surface, which had arisen from its unequal shrinking† during the former operations. To this end the artist applied successively to these inequalities a thin paste of wheaten flour, over which a strong paper being laid, he passed over it a heated iron, which produced the desired effect; but it was not until the most careful trial had been made of the due heat of the iron, that it was allowed to approach the picture.

We have thus seen, that having fixed the picture, freed from every extraneous matter, upon an oil priming, and having given a true form to its surface, it yet remained to apply this *chef d'œuvre* of art firmly upon a new ground. To this end, it was necessary to paper it afresh, and to take away the gauze, which had been provisionally laid upon the priming, to

add a new coat of white lead and oil, and to apply upon that a very soft gauze, over which was again laid a cloth, woven all of one piece, and impregnated on the exterior surface with a resinous mixture, which served to fix it upon a similar cloth stretched upon the frame. This last operation required the utmost care, in applying to the prepared cloth the body of the painting, freed again from its *cartonage*, in avoiding the injuries which might arise from too great or unequal an extension, and, at the same time, in obliging every part of its vast extent to adhere equally to the cloth stretched upon the frame.

Thus was this valuable picture incorporated with a base more durable even than its former one, and guarded against those accidents, which had before produced its decay. It was still, however, to undergo that part of its restoration, which may be styled *pietorial*.

This was confided by the Administration to the Citizen Roeser, to whom it owes the reparation of other valuable pictures, and whose repeated success was a sufficient motive for their confidence. The commissaries, having pointed out the processes to be made use of on this occasion, are satisfied that it has been done in a manner as perfect as could be desired: and here terminates their interesting report.

We have thus the happiness of seeing this *chef d'œuvre* of the immortal Raphael restored, as it were, to new life, shining in all its splendour, and without any fear of the return of those accidents which had threatened to ravish it for ever from the admiration of the world. The Administration of the Central Museum of Arts, which has thus, by its superior intelligence, perfected the art of restoration, will doubtless neglect nothing which may tend to preserve so valuable an art in all its purity; and, notwithstanding such repeated successes, will not suffer it to be applied, except to objects which are so far decayed, that it is better to subject them to those hazards, which are inseparable from operations so delicate and multifarious, than to abandon them to the destruction which threatens them. The invitation, which the Administration of the Museum has made to the National Institute, to direct the above-described processes in the restoring of this picture, is a sure warrant that the learned men who compose it, look upon their labours as carried on under the eye of the whole of enlightened Europe.

\* "Rabot plat à fer dentelé."

† *Recoquillement*, for which no adequate word occurs in English. The French language is extremely rich in terms of art, most of which are of a figurative kind,



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was much interested in the Account, given in your last Number, of *young Malkin*, of whose early talents I have long heard. His character is so very extraordinary, that I cannot help requesting some further information, as every circumstance in such a life forms an important feature in the history of the human mind. I hope that his ingenious father will be prevailed on to publish such of his letters and essays (which I understand are very numerous) as may be fit for the public eye; and to subjoin a full account of his short, but eventful, life. Such a work will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the literary world, as well as to,

Park Place, Sir, your's, &c.  
Nov. 7, 1802. S. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

BEFORE I enter immediately on my work, it may not be improper to give a little further explanation of my method. I shall intrude them into no man's province, and will take no improper liberties. I propose no censures on living characters, and shall not trample on the ashes of the venerable dead. My aim is liberal:—I hope to obtain a liberal hearing; I wish my work to be like the philosophers dwelling, beneath envy, but above contempt.

From the preceding letter it will appear, that I do not propose to offer very profound researches, or to enter on very learned disquisitions. To be agreeable, and yet, in some sort, useful, will be my ultimate ambition. Elaborate and systematic arrangement I leave to the antiquary and historian. I propose the work, I own, as an amusement for a man of letters; and it will, I apprehend, be more acceptable to a Cambridge-man than to any other. I shall be happy if the motto placed over Sir Henry Wotton's study-door shall be found to characterize these pages—"Idle hours not idly spent."

I wish it likewise to be understood, that I affect not the character of the Ciceroni. The office, indeed, is already occupied, and its duties are faithfully discharged.—Whoever wants a Ciceroni, will, of course, procure a *Cambridge Guide*; and for further instruction will procure Ashworth's *Cambridge Calendar*. The Description of King's College, published in 1769, which was sketched out, I understand, by a learned Fellow of that Society, (Dr. James) will give him very agreeable information relative to King's College, with its chapel.

But, though I do not professedly appear in the character either of the antiquary or the Ciceroni, I shall occasionally enter into the province of both. I shall, of necessity, sometimes ramble out of the common way: sometimes I shall consider myself as a mere finger, pointing out a road to some future traveller; and, though jokes and puns more properly characterize my aunt Oxford, as a learned humourist called her, than my venerable mother Cambridge, yet in a *Cantabrigiana*, an agreeable anecdote, and a smart saying, will be expected, at least occasionally;—and, in spite of mathematics, Cambridge produced a jest-book in 1674. It has not, however, been my fortune to see it, nor would it answer my purpose; though a *Cambridge Jest-book*, or a *Joe Miller*, may sometimes give better exercise than more serious books: they set people on the endeavour to please; and, for aught I know, may prevent furrows from settling on the cheeks too rapidly.

If I could believe that a disciple of Newton, or of Locke—a theologian, or an accurate and laborious investigator of classical literature—that a student of chemistry, or a profound linguist, who can ring changes not only on his own language, but also on the Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, and Saxon languages, taking some of the modern in his way—I say, if I could believe that a scholar of any description, when he wishes to unbend his brow, could find any thing to awaken a smile, or from which to derive a useful hint, in my *Cantabrigiana*, though I would not say, with Pindar, that I had reached the pillars of Hercules—yet I would say—

"*Honos erit huic quoque pomo.*"

The writer of *Anas* possesses some advantages over many other writers. He is not bound to the unities. He is scarcely obliged to have a beginning, a middle, and an end. He may make almost any thing serve for an introduction. He may handle almost any subject he pleases, and put his *FINIS*, provided he means to conclude, in any place he pleases. Sterne is one of the few writers who begins with smart allusion, and a liquorish kind of style: my introduction is soft and regular, as my own character. But, in thus asserting the rights of the authors of *ANAS*, I must be supposed to refer to such writers only as do not arrange their remarks alphabetically, or proceed systematically:—such, without noticing the other *Anas*, whether Latin, French, or English, was the *Walpoliana*, well known

to the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

NO. I.—DR. CAIUS.

Dr. John Caius was physician to Queen Mary. In the year 1557, having increased the college where he had been educated, then called Gonville's, by large endowments, and having procured a charter of incorporation, he got the name changed to Gonville's and Caius College. I here mention Dr. Caius as being the author of a book, rather scarce than valuable, '*De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ*.' It is some years since I read this little volume, and not having it at hand, I cannot present the reader with a translation of a few singular passages, as I intended; I shall therefore take another opportunity of sending such translation.

One thing related of Dr. Caius, shews the extreme vanity and mortification to which authorship exposes some people.—Dr. Kay, of Oxford, had previously written a Defence of the higher Antiquity of that University, and left a new edition of it to be published after his death. In this new edition were some remarks that Dr. Caius thought would bear hard on his argument, and he died a year after the death of his opponent, it was supposed, literally *mortified*. Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, who edited the two treatises in one work, relates the circumstance. This, perhaps, gave occasion of triumph to some persons, who might reason like a certain countryman: after having heard two disputants in the public schools, one of whom was in a violent passion during the debate, the honest man observed, that though he did not understand a word that had been said, he understood who had the worst of the argument. The Cantabs, however, still thought otherwise, and their cause was supported in the House of Commons by Sir Simon D'Ewes, a learned antiquary.

II.—SIR SIMON D'EWES, and his *Speech in the House of Commons, on the Antiquity of the University of Cambridge, Anno 1640.*

*Ab Jove principium.* On speaking concerning Cambridge, it is natural, somewhere about the beginning of my discursions, to say a word of its antiquity. Here follows a passage from Sir Simon D'Ewes' speech, containing the Cambridge side of the question.—

"There are two principal respects, besides others, in which these famous universities may claim precedence each of other.

"First, in respect of their being, as they were places of note in the elder ages,

"Secondly, as they were antient nurseries and seed-plots of learning.

"If I do not, therefore, prove, that Cambridge was a renowned city at least five hundred years before there was a house of Oxford standing, and whilst brute beasts fed and corn was sown in that place, where that city is now seated; and that Cambridge was a nursery of learning before Oxford was known to have a grammar-school in it, I will yield up the bucklers. If I should lose time to reckon up the vain allegations produced for the antiquity of Oxford by Twyne, and of Cambridge by Caius, I should but repeat *de-liria senum*, for I account the most of that they have published in print to be no better; but I find by authorities, without exception, that in the ancient catalogues of the cities of Britain, Cambridge is the ninth of number, where London itself is but the eleventh; and who should have thought, that ever Oxford should have contended for precedence with Cambridge, which London gave it above twelve hundred years since? This I find in Gildas Albanus's British History, who died about the year 520, being the ancientest domestic monument we have, p. 60.—And in a Saxon anonymous story, written in Latin, touching the Britons and Saxons, p. 39, who said of himself, that he lived in the days of Penda, King of the Mercians, in the tenth year of his reign, and that he knew him well, which falls out to be near upon the year 620. And lastly, I find the catalogue of the said British cities, with some little variation, to be set down in Nennius's Latin story of Britain, p. 38; and he wrote the same, as he says of himself, in the year 880. They all call it Cairgrant, the word *cair*, in the old Celtic tongue, signifying a city.

"These three stories are exotic and rare monuments remaining, yet only in ancient MSS. not known to many; but the authority of them is irrefragable, and without exception. The best and most ancient copies that I have seen of Gildas Albanus and Nennius, remain in the university-library of Cambridge, being those I have vouched, and the Saxon anonymous in a library here near us. This Cairgrant is not only expounded by Alfred of Beverley to signify Cambridge, but also by William de Ramsey, abbot of Croyland, in a MS. story of the Life of Guthlanus, ignorantly in those days reputed a saint. The said William goes further, and says it was so called a *Granta flumine*. This place remained still a city of fame and repute a long time, under the reign of the English



English Saxons, and is called in divers of the old Saxon MSS. annals Granteceaster; and, notwithstanding the great devastations it suffered, with other places, by reason of the old Danish incursions, yet in the first tome or volume of the book of Domesday (for now I come to cite record), it appears to have been a place of considerable moment, having in it *decem custodias*, and a castle of great strength and extent; and so I have done with Cambridge as a renowned place."

The other part of this celebrated speech I pass over.

III.—*An amicable way of settling the Dispute concerning the Antiquity of Cambridge and Oxford from Thomas Fuller.*

I care not a rush which of these aged ladies is to take precedence of the other, and most cordially approve the amicable manner in which Thomas Fuller adjusts the difference.

"Far be it from me (says he) to make odious comparisons between Jachin and Boaz, the two pillars in Solomon's temple, by preferring either of them for beauty or strength, when both of them are equally admirable. Nor shall I make difference between the sisters, (copies of learning and religion), which should be the eldest. In the days of King Henry VI. such was the quality of desert between Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Henry Beauchampe Duke of Warwicke, that to prevent exceptions about priority, it was ordered by the Parliament that they should take precedency by turns, one one year, and the other the next year; and so by course were to checker or exchange their going or setting all the years of their life."

This Thomas Fuller, to the honour of the University, and his own credit, was a Cambridge man, author of the Church History of Britain, and of a History of the University of Cambridge.

IV.—*Another way of settling a Controversy.*

In the time of Sir T. Smith, and Sir J. Cheek, there was a celebrated dispute con-

cerning the proper pronunciation of the Greek language. While Lord Cromwell was Chancellor of the University, the *newe larynge* gained ground. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, who afterwards became Chancellor, put a stop to its progress. And how did he settle this controversy? Thus: he issued an order in his own name and the Senate's: the following most singular passage is an extract from that order:

"*Quisquis nostram potestatem agnoscis, sonos literis, sive Græcis, sive Latinis, ab usu publico præsentis sæculi alienos, privato judicio affingere ne audeto.*

"*Diphthongos Græcas nedum Latinis, nisi id diæresis exigat, sonis ne diducito—æ ab e, & æ ab i, sonis ne distinguito. Tantum in orthographia discrimen servato æ, i, u, uno eodemque sono exprimeto.*

"*Ne multa—In sonis omnino ne philosophator, sed utitor præsentibus.*"

I have heard of a *Via regia ad omnes artes et scientias*. This may be called a *Via regia* (except that it proceeded from the mouth of a priest) to settle a learned question.

The new method of reading Greek was afterwards revived, and is that which now prevails in England. E. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF any of your classical readers recollect, that in your Magazine of February last I proposed to alter the punctuation of a line in Homer, Il. 1. 133. I owe them and myself the following defence of the common reading. In Iliad, B. v. 393, we read—

ΤΕΙΡΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΣΩΕΣΤΗΝ ἸΠ' ΕΥΡΥΣΤΗΝΟΣ ΑΕΘΛΩΝ.

Eurip. Her. Fier. v. 832.

ΕΤΕΙ ΔΕ ΜΟΧΘΟΥΣ ΔΙΠΕΡΑΣ ΕΥΡΥΣΤΕΩΣ.

The correction proposed was strictly classical, and well enough defended by the passage of Moschus; but my usual caution forsook me, when I pronounced it indisputable. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Higham Hill, Nov. 8, 1802. E. COGAN.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following lines were found, with many other monuments of fine taste, and deep sensibility, among the papers of the late Miss Temple; and as they appear, from their dates, to have been some of the first productions of

her infant Muse, will not, it is presumed, with a short account of the amiable, accomplished, and much-regretted author, be deemed unworthy a place in your justly-esteemed Miscellany; a distinction that cannot be too highly valued, which gives us the honest assurance of an honourable and moral fame—

"our

"our early immortality," so truly gratifying to the elevated pride of a reflecting and ambitious mind.—Soothing and grateful, indeed, is the generous promise, that departed virtue, and extinguished talents, shall find a more permanent record than any the pomp of sculpture, or the labours of inscription, can afford. The writer of the little poems here subjoined, was a striking example of what the powers of native genius may effect, unassisted by any of those predestined happy circumstances that shelter its first shoots from the blighting winds of unkindness or neglect, and, gently unfolding to mild skies its subsequent blossoms, refresh and animate them with all the dews and light of heaven.

Maria Temple's morning of life knew none of the blessedness of these unbribed and spontaneous advantages; yet the extraordinary vigour of her youthful mind, overcoming every difficulty of situation, seemed to mock the toil of time, and in variety of instances to supersede the necessity of instruction. She united the noblest energies of intellect with a correctness, a depth, and perspicuity of judgment, a lofty independent identity of opinion, with a modest attention to the opinion of others, that commanded universal affection, and often disarmed even envy; and this bright picture was rendered still more interesting by every delicacy of feeling, and every softer shade of sentiment—by every grace of polished manners, and every charm of person, innocence, and nature. Such was her rapid proficiency in music, that at little more than five years old she played in public concert, as the inhabitants of Chester must well remember; and her advances in various of the other sister arts and sciences were no less wonderful: though painting became the passion of her life; and her designs, like her symphonies, the careless graces of her song, or the novel beauties of her andante airs, which were all *improvisata*, spoke the genuine language of her soul, and were full of magnificent and sublime ideas—rich in fancy, and great in effect—like the lightning of her eyes, that flashed delight and rapture upon all the world of real taste and feeling—force, and fidelity of expression marked all she did. Thus sparkling in every polished gem of mind, which borrowed nothing of its lustre from artifice or fashion, but was the purest emanation from her divine original;—thus gentle, affable, and good—captivating in person, manners, and address; admiration never failed to attend on all her steps. But let it be more particularly remembered to the honour of this young lady, that praise never rendered her vain, nor conscious superiority presuming or arrogant. Unseduced by what is falsely called pleasure, retirement was her choice, and all her hours were devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, the study of nature in its favourite walks, and the cultivation of her talents. It may be justly affirmed, that as the mental horizon widened, her industry increased, that all her views were illuminated with the rays of virtue, and

ascertained, as she proceeded, with the manliness of truth. During her residence last summer amidst the majestic and enchanting scenes of Devonshire, her enthusiasm was particularly awakened; it was the enthusiasm of the heart—tender, delicate, and melancholy; and during one of her solitary rambles she committed to paper that singularly fine pathetic address to her pencil, which appeared in the *Star* of July 14. Her health soon after declining, she was ordered to Bristol; and there, through all the slow gradations of the most subtle and treacherous of disorders, she displayed a magnanimity, a composure, and even cheerfulness, that seemed indeed to say "Death where is thy sting—Grave where is thy victory?" These instances, in which the soul bursts all its earthly bands, and asserts itself in eternity, furnish a lesson more sublime and impressive than all that frigid philosophy ever taught.

Newark, Oct. 11, 1802.

LINES supposed to have been found in an obscure COMPUTING-HOUSE near LONDON-BRIDGE.

Oppress'd by want, oppress'd by woe,  
Oppress'd by Fate's repeated blow,  
I hail the waning lamp of life,  
To end at once th' ignoble strife,  
And set this proud heart free.

When mantling morn first streaks the sky,  
I open the thankless languid eye  
To scan these darksome walls' drear bounds,  
And rise to tread the irksome rounds  
Which mark'd the former day.

Morn's waking charms no more I view,  
And summer suns I bid adieu.  
Perchance upon some high-perch'd tile  
I catch a chequer'd dubious smile,  
That wings lorn thoughts with hope.  
Entomb'd 'midst fogs and grov'ling toil,  
I sad consume the mid-day oil;  
Oft' meet a tyrant's sharp rebuke;  
Wealth's licens'd joke, or freezing look,  
I'm yet untaught to bear.

Ye mountain gales which once I knew!  
Ye winged Loves with whom I flew!  
Desert not one enslav'd by fate,  
But chaunt soft pity at his grate,  
And fan his panting soul.

Ye shadowy sails which blueely rise,  
On you may rest Johanna's eyes!  
Each line, each pennant, mem'ry note,  
Since at the base, perchance, 'twill float  
Of Portobello's heights.

When from the fort the signal flies,  
And merry bells ring brisk replies—  
When dusky chiefs the vessel greet,  
Oh! will her pulses quicker beat  
If England's flag it bears?

For her I scal'd the palm-clad steep,  
For her I brav'd the dang'rous deep,  
For her I fought proud Albion's shore,  
For her I dive for guilty ore,  
For her I wake to die.



Slow to this truth I mournful bend—  
 'Tis strange to meet a stranger's friend,  
 Whose censure owns the sacred seal  
 Of woe—nor makes the wand'rer feel  
 His home is far away."

BY THE SAME.

IN harbour now the vessel safely rides,  
 And glowing hands the rattling canvass  
 curb;  
 'Midst all the forms that eager crowd its  
 sides

I meet no welcome, nor excite a throb.  
 Gone is each swelling hope of better days,  
 The rainbow tissue wove in fancy's loom;  
 Clos'd are those eyes, that bade love's taper  
 blaze,

In the eternal slumber of the tomb.  
 Friend of my youth, my solace, my de-  
 light!

Thy tuneful voice still vibrates on my  
 soul—

Still, still it warbles in the dead of night,  
 Soft as Æolian strains from Zephyrs stole.

Carv'd is thy name in many a distant grove  
 Where flies the Indian from the torrid  
 beam;

Proud groves! let no rude touch thy spell  
 remove—

Still waving branches sigh Monimia's  
 name.

In change of place, no change of grief ap-  
 pears—

O'er trackless seas in vain I fly for rest;  
 No azure point sad woe's black compass cheers  
 To fix the quiv'ring tenant of my breast.

#### THE DEBTOR.

BY FANNY HOLCROFT.

OH, stranger! heed the famish'd debtor's  
 pray'r,

Let gentle pity snatch him from despair:  
 Tho' harden'd guilt and folly revel here,  
 The guiltless oft' shed many a bitter tear.

And many a wrong in silence they devour,  
 And feel the iron hand of ruthless pow'r;  
 In vain my woes, my wants, cry loud for aid,  
 Since laws severe with rigour are obey'd.

What tho' for life he dooms the pris'ner here,  
 Of health bereft, no ray of hope to cheer:  
 Still shall Horatio roll in wealth and state,  
 And senates still proclaim him good and great.

There lies my wife, on damp and sickly bed,  
 Her peace destroy'd, her youth and courage  
 fled;

With tearless eye she sees her child expire,  
 To all indiff'rent—death her sole desire.

Yet once what hopes, what bliss supreme we  
 knew,

As mutual love and friendship stronger grew,  
 And cares parental purest rapture gave!

Now blasted, must they wither in the grave!  
 But still my spirit to existence hangs,

Still would I live, tho' torn by curcle's pangs;

No pow'r, no pain, can stifle Nature's cry—  
 The hopeless wretch still fears, still loaths to  
 die!

Then turn, kind stranger! heed the debtor's  
 pray'r,

Leave not, unmov'd, this den of black de-  
 spair;

All tongues exalt, all noble hearts revere  
 The hand that dries the starving debtor's  
 tear!

#### MORNING.

FROM A DESCRIPTIVE POEM, BY G. DYER.

—NOW from the stall the herdsman drives  
 his steers,

Who with fresh glee to distant pastures move,  
 Lowing around, and lashing with their tails  
 Their shining sides; while all, the farm-yard  
 round,

Feel strange delight, as to new life restor'd.  
 Bold chanticler crows high, and flaps his  
 wing,

As tho' proclaiming some bold enterprize,  
 That should outdo his former glorious feats.  
 The hen runs hastening to the generous  
 dame,

And clucking calls her young, and points  
 with care

Each daintier morsel; while the turkey brood  
 Gabble more wildly, and the simpler goose,  
 Waddling its briskest pace, a portion claims.  
 All is alive and chearful: Nature taught  
 Her creatures all to hail the morning-hour:  
 E'en the gross swine partake the gen'ral joy.

But see! the grey dawn gradual sinks, while  
 streaks

Of blushing scarlet, and a fleecy tinge  
 Diversify the sky, till one wide blush  
 Proclaims th' approach of the great lord of  
 day.

What prince or sultan, crown'd with diadem,  
 Seated on throne emblazon'd round with gold,  
 While th' awe-impressed satraps hide their  
 heads

Low in the dust, and worship at his feet,  
 Shines in such glorious, full-orb'd majesty?

'Tis wond'rous great, and yet so mild of face,  
 As it would wish to smile on all the world.

Thus goodness moves unawing, thus on all  
 With meekest glory looks around, to bless.

Oh! come, then Fancy, come, and wake  
 my mind

To liveliest thought; and while the woods  
 pour forth

Their liveliest music, and the dewy earth,  
 Mov'd by the kindling sun-beams, upward  
 sends

Its vapours thin, and Zephyr, from the  
 flow'rs

Enrich'd with nectar'd kisses, wafts along  
 Its treasur'd sweets—be mine with greedy  
 sense

To en hale delight; to feel within my soul,  
 As yon gay bird that does but soar to sing,

New springs of bliss, and subjects new for  
 song.—

Extras

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## THE SECOND-BIRTH—WHEN?

“**E**XCEPT a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God,” said a celebrated teacher (John iii. 3.) to Nicodemus of Jerusalem. What is meant by this *second birth*?

There is a great resemblance between Jewish and Hindoo opinion concerning the Creation, the Deluge, the Trinity, and other religious topics. It can, therefore, hardly be doubted, that the schools of the Rabbees and those of the Bramins were, at some remote period (under Darius I.?) supplied from a common source (Babylon?) with doctrine. Why not with ritual also?

In the Institutes of Menu (Works of Sir W. Jones, vol. iii.) it is said:—“(169) The first birth is from a natural mother; the second from the ligation of the zone; the third from the due performance of the sacrifice; such are the births of him who is usually called *twice-born*.”

“(142) The father who performs the ceremonies on conception and the like, according to law, and who nourishes the child with his first rice, has the epithet of *guru* or venerable.”

“(140) That priest, who girds his pupil with the sacrificial cord, and afterwards instructs him in the whole Veda, holy sages call an *acharya*.

“(146) Of him who gives natural birth, and him who gives knowledge of the whole Veda, the giver of sacred knowledge is the more venerable father; since the *second* or divine *birth* ensures life to the twice-born, both in this world and hereafter eternally.

“(147) Let a man consider that as a mere human birth, which his parents gave him for their mutual gratification, and which he receives after lying in the womb;

“(148) But that birth, which his principal *acharya*, who knows the whole Veda, procures for him, by his divine mother, the *gayatri*, is a true birth, exempt from age and from death.

“(149) Him who confers on a man the benefit of sacred learning, whether it be little or much, let him be named *guru*, or venerable father.

“(69) The venerable preceptor, having girt his pupil with the sacrificial thread, must first instruct him in purification, in good customs, in the management of the consecrated fire, and in the holy rites of morning, noon, and evening.”

The ceremony, here repeatedly alluded to, of girding a three-fold string across the navel, accompanied by solemn religious injunctions and instructions, was ordained, for a priest, at latest, in the sixteenth year from conception, that is, in the fifteenth year of his age, as may be inferred from the sixty-fifth verse of the first chapter of the laws of Menu: The *gayatri*, as appears from the seventy-seventh verse, consisted of three paragraphs of holy writ, answering, in some measure, to our Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. To recite the *gayatri* duly seems, from the 148th verse, to have been considered, by the teachers of religion, as the essential spiritual part of the ceremony of the second-birth, which approaches, therefore, very nearly to our rite of *confirmation*, and was mostly, in like manner, accompanied with warnings against premature excessive solitary and impure indulgencies, and with other counsels most adapted to the adolescent time of life. (v. 175—182.)

To examine a catechumen as to his religious proficiency, to corroborate his moral restraints, and to confer some public symbol of acceptance, constitutes then, what, in the scholastic dialect of the East, was denominated a *second-birth*. This phrase probably originates in the use of a navel-string as the token of reception; but it is plain that sprinkling (62) ablution (70) bathing (176) cropping (65) imposition of hands (63) and taking up a staff (47) were also employed, either indifferently, or in different stages, from initiation to ordination.

The sacrament of confirmation, therefore, which in all religions would be a rational rite, is, in the Christian, *indispensable*, having been declared, by the highest authority, to *conduce to salvation*.

*The PRAYER of MANASSEH extant in HEBREW.*

In the second book of the Jewish Chronicles, it is stated (xxxiii. 9. 13.) that King Manasseh patronised idolatrous practices at Jerusalem, which, among the sovereigns of Palestine, was always symptomatic of their preferring an alliance with Egypt, to an alliance with Assyria. In consequence of this apostacy, the Babylonian Monarch sent troops into Judea, by whom Manasseh was taken prisoner among the thorns, bound in fetters, and carried



to Babylon. He there repented of his conduct, humbled himself before the God of his fathers, and prayed to him.

The prayer of Manasseh was in early times supposed to exist. A Greek version, or pretended version, of it is preserved in the Septuagint, and has been appended by Geddes to the books of Chronicles, in his Bible. This paraphrase, or forgery, if it be no more, is a proof of the traditional existence of some composition of Manasseh, to which the name of a prayer might fitly be given.

Among the Psalms, there are four, the hundred and fortieth, hundred and forty-first, hundred and forty-second, and hundred and forty-third, which appear to have formed originally one continuous composition: for the same tone of lamentation, the same complaints against calumny, the same penitential vows, the same supplicatory strains of idea, pervade the whole four. The very singular fact, that the author of these Psalms had been seized by men in ambush, as he was walking by the way-side, is repeatedly asserted, in the hundred and fortieth Psalm (v. 5.) for instance, and in the hundred and forty-second (v. 3.), to say nothing of allusions less direct.

These supplications were written during captivity (cxl. v. 1.) and by the prisoner of some prince; for the troops of the violent man are gathered together (v. 2.) for war. They were written by one who had been calumniated (v. 3.) who had been seized and bound, near the way-side, by men in ambush (v. 5.) and who had himself commanded armies (v. 7.). The author appears to have fallen in with idolatrous banqueting (cxli. 4.) and to regret it; he calls his composition (v. 5.) *a prayer*; he laments that the bones of his ancestors were dug-up and scattered (v. 7.) which shews that he was of conspicuous, and probably of royal, rank. He had been forsaken by his friends (cxlii. 4.), brought very low (v. 6.) by his persecutors, and confined in prison (v. 7.), in a dark prison or catacomb (cxliii. 3.), where he makes vows for speedy deliverance (v. 7.) and promises future fidelity (v. 12.).

Is it possible that so many circumstances, which, from their peculiar nature, can hardly all be true of any two distinct individuals, and which are all true of Manasseh should occur by accident merely in this composition? Is it not far more likely, that we possess in the cxl.—cxliii.

Psalms the original Prayer of Manasseh?

*The CHARACTER and BEHAVIOUR of KING WILLIAM, &c. &c. &c.—as represented in original Letters to the Duke of Shrewsbury, from Somers, Halifax, Orford, Secretary Vernon, &c.*

#### KING WILLIAM.

The large grant of lands in Ireland to Lady Oikney, 1695, is a public instance of the King's affection, and the Lady's influence. Before Queen Mary's death, the managements of Elizabeth Villiers were important. By two original letters of her's to Mrs. Lundee, the favourite of the Duke of Shrewsbury, it appears she undertook to engage him to become Secretary of State a second time. Lundee wrote to Shrewsbury in her name:—"She told me, while I was away, her thoughts were employed in studying how to oblige you. I find there were a great many advantageous things designed for you, to recompense the trouble of the seals; a dukedom and the garter were to have been given you immediately."

Her influence became naturally superior after the Queen's death. In order to stop the bill for resuming the Irish grants, she promised the Tories, Lord Somers should be dismissed.

Her brother, Lord Jersey, was employed, at her instance, though a known and professed Jacobite; and therefore, though he was much more faulty than Somers in the Partition-treaty, with regard to him the impeachers were silent.

On the death of the Duke of Gloucester, many were for addressing the King to marry, and a Princess of Denmark was mentioned. Before this, in the beginning of 1697, when the King was at the court of Brussels, he coquetted so much with a German Princess, that it gave occasion to an opinion of his having designs to marry: but how absurd was all this, in a man who was incapable of procreation!

The King's superlative regard and fondness for Sunderland are represented in strong terms. When this Lord (who had the art of pleasing, and having an absolute influence on, three very different princes) first became intimate with this, his last master, does not appear. All commerce, as a minister, betwixt them ceased in the latter end of 1697, or beginning of 1698. It is certain that he voted for resuming the Irish grants, by which the King was much disoblige; but, on this occasion, the reasoning was repeated

repeated which he had found effectual with King James, after he had voted for the Bill of Exclusion. He avowed his pure and only intention was his Majesty's honour and service. In 1700, all the former fondness for him revived, with great improvements: but this part of the King's character will be further opened, when this Lord's character comes to be distinctly explained.

Burnet's account of the King's coldness, reserve, and aversion to business, has been censured as groundless; but its truth and reality is supported by many passages in these letters, and most expressly by a letter of Lord Somers. There we are told, that, during the whole winter of 1697-8, he would not speak to any in his service about his affairs: That he seemed to wait the issue of party-contentions to see which would prove the strongest. His Lordship represented it being necessary to employ any party, any set of men, in whom he could confide, and that his affairs languished for want of vigour.

About eighteen months afterwards, the King declared, the opposition which was made in the House of Commons, he plainly perceived, was intended against himself, though pretended only against his ministers, and therefore, with the exception of one man only, he would act with vigour. No intimation is given who this one man was.

#### SOMERS.

Every transaction of this great man was accurate and perfect in its kind. Truth and propriety appear in all his letters, nor are there any symptoms of affectation: there is a peculiar ease and force, and nothing can be juster than all his sentiments; but all representations of this great man, as of the best of writers, are needless, they being in fact so well known.

When the Duke of Shrewsbury retired, he acted the part of a true friend, in his management in parliament, and in the cabinet. He urged every proper motive to engage him to return to business; and, when the Duke was abroad, every thing directed to him, gave him just notices of what passed, and tended to preserve in his mind proper regards to the public welfare.

The Tories hated him because he was so able, so honest, and so hearty, a friend of the King's. Harley and the then patriots envied him, on account of his superior parts and abilities. Both hoped on his removal from place and power,

In the House of Commons, a list of the Privy Council was ordered to be read. As they began with the Lord Chancellor, there was much railing and passion; but nothing was alleged, excepting his grants from the crown; but these were found trifling, compared with what had been allotted to others: no one had then so just a pretence to favours of this kind. At this time he was acquitted of all imputations by a great majority. They would have proceeded, but the worthy and sincere Duke of Leeds happening to come next in course, his grants appeared to amount to 5000*l.* a year and upwards, and, for his sake the impartial Tories and Patriots of those days spared others.

Offenders, and not offences, in all ages and places have been the chief objects of wrath and clamour. Impartial and equal justice, especially in public affairs, is a mere pretence; for, when or where have we seen this appear in real effects?

The King's answer with regard to the Irish grants was ascribed to Somers, but this false and groundless opinion was promoted with the view of making him odious; therefore, when the bill came before the House of Lords, he was absent the whole time, excused it on account of illness, and seemed unconcerned. On this account, we are assured, the King turned him out with marks of displeasure, and that he did not resign. Portland, Albemarle, and Lady Orkney, when thus touched in interest, joined with Jersey and Rochester in compassing his disgrace. It may not be improper here to remark, that Harcourt was the chief manager in this Irish affair, and drew up the report.

However, such was the merit and importance of Somers, that all attempts were made immediately after to engage him to return to his office. The Duke of Shrewsbury was empowered to this purpose; and old Sunderland seemed busy in trying all methods, but his sincerity was justly suspected. But there were many private and public reasons, sufficient to confirm a man of much less wisdom in his resolution for retiring.

After having parted with one so able and faithful, the King's cooler thoughts suggested to him many uneasy reflections. Halifax was sent for, and every thing said to engage him to continue in business. His answer was, he would serve as far as was consistent with his regard and obligations to Somers.

His passing so many grants, though then a popular, was a most senseless, clamour.



It does not appear he advised or encouraged any thing of this kind; the contrary may be presumed from many circumstances, and particularly from so small a proportion falling to his lot. Besides, are not the offices previous to the great seal equally faulty? The truth is, the crown has full power and right to make grants; if they are fairly and legally executed, and there are no objections, passing them is the duty and business of the great officers.

How weak and wicked all the particulars of Somers's impeachment were is now allowed by all real pretenders to truth and equity. I heard (from Sir R. W. 1734) an account of his application to the House of Commons. When the design of impeaching was known, he came to the House and vindicated his conduct with so much strength and clearness, that, it is supposed, if the question had been put, and none *pretended* to add any thing in his justification, the majority had been in his favour. Harcourt, therefore, very artfully began a debate, Cowper replied, and it was carried on by others to such a length, that the warm impressions Somers had made, grew cool, and were disregarded.

#### THOMAS, MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

April 24, 1715, died Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, in the sixty-seventh year of his age; a name ever endeared to the friends of liberty, and to all who have a true concern for the Protestant interest. Could the services he performed for this nation and family be duly enumerated, they would appear beyond the best skill and abilities of any single man. It is not possible to do justice to his significance and importance.

Charles II. admitted him to great familiarities, and had him for a companion in many of his drunken debauches, with a design to make him wholly his own. With regard to private virtue, the success was notorious; in what related to the public, the court was wholly disappointed. He saw and heard the designs of a Prince, to whose indolence and luxury the nation was obliged for its preservation. This gave him a just contempt for such a governor, and an abhorrence of all his designs.

King William was duly sensible of his services before and at the revolution. In that reign, he attained to no higher a station, than that of being Comptroller of the Household, which must be ascribed to the unhappy influence of those who hated him and his royal master. He received,

however, the utmost proofs of confidence and respect, and had the King's most intimate designs communicated to him. His probity and good affection in what concerned the government was so well assured, that it gave him great and constant interest. Many important measures were ascribed to his secret advice.

His great vigour and happy address in serving the good cause he had ever in view, cannot be fully described. With men of all ranks, and on all proper occasions, his labours were infinite: he knew how to accommodate himself to every temper and inclination; what to others would have been great pain and trouble, afforded him great pleasure and satisfaction. The merit of his conduct in the country, at court, and in the senate, was equally admirable.

His enemies, who were only so on account of his public zeal and usefulness, have greatly aggravated his immoralities, and loaded him with crimes from which he was wholly free. But did he not learn the rudiments of vice under their esteemed King Charles, the most accomplished professor and practitioner of all sorts of iniquity? Have not the private lives of most of their leaders been equally faulty? Are they excusable by hypocritically pretending to the name and noise of religion? Their professed principles and behaviour, when they have power, have been opposite to all public virtue.

But to proceed: Lord Wharton's defects oblige us the more to admire his excellencies. In a life spent in a libertine manner, useful knowledge and learning were neglected: but an infinite fund of good sense, and great natural abilities, supplied whatever was wanting. On every emergency he discerned what was proper, and was never at a loss how to act. There was not only a readiness and a propriety in his speeches, but they were weighty and important. Nothing can be imagined more excellent than his skill and sagacity in the management of a debate.

In these public appearances, he was greatly assisted by never engaging in the support of what he did not believe to have truth and justice on its side. He lived to see the success of a cause for which he had laboured with zeal and integrity; but his enjoyment of the blessing of the succession was very short. A misfortune in his family is supposed to have produced the fatal event. His son possessed some of his parts and abilities, but his very different use and application of them are well known.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of BRUGUIÈRES, *read before the PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY, on the 30th NIVOSE, 7th YEAR (NOV. 1799.)* By C. CUVIER.

**J**OHN William Bruguières, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Montpellier, Member of the Society of Sciences of that city, of the Society of Natural History of Paris, of the Philomathick Society, and also one of the non-resident Associates of the National Institute of France, was born at Montpellier, about the year 1750. His father, who is still alive, and practises as a surgeon, being desirous to bring his son up to a profession that would enable him to support himself comfortably, made him study medicine, and take a degree.

But young Bruguières became passionately attached to Natural History, and this was the only species of knowledge taught by the Professors that he had any relish for.

The school of Montpellier was at that time the only one in France where Natural History was taught in all its branches, in a manner correspondent to the acquirements of that science. The respectable Gouan there propagated, both by his lessons and his example, the severe method of Linnæus, who found himself eclipsed at Paris, and elsewhere, by the celebrity attached to Buffon's writings: not that I mean to infer, that Buffon had no claim to the character of a correct naturalist; I know, on the contrary, that his works are even more exact, and particularly in every thing relative to facts, than those of the illustrious Swede himself; but the public did not then possess a sufficient degree of knowledge to be able to discriminate and distinguish his merits. Struck only with the magnificence of the drapery, they did not perceive that this great painter had placed the most exact symmetry and proportion beneath it; the servile crowd of imitators, seizing his manner, without being able to fathom his genius, thought that the history of Nature was to be alone studied in sterile declamations relative to her works; they imagined they should be able to acquire useful discoveries by means of brilliant hypotheses, and obtain real facts through the medium of pompous descriptions, almost in the same manner as other copyists, by an error of an opposite kind, flatter themselves that they should become

the rivals of Linnæus by rendering their works tiresome.

Bruguières always understood how to exhibit a just medium on this subject; he well knew how to avoid the profusion of ornaments of the one school, and the magisterial pretensions of the other; he has only admitted well-ascertained facts into his works; but he has adopted all these without refusing even such as did not correspond with his own method.

His father, discontented at what he considered as the want of foresight on the part of his son, thought proper to settle him in life, as he imagined that this would make him attend to what is useful, as well as what is agreeable; he accordingly procured a wife for him, although he was still very young. But here again he was deceived. Bruguières was not married more than three months, when he escaped, as it were, from the embarrassments and the pleasures of Hymen, and came to Paris on purpose to resign himself to botany.—What was still more singular in a newly-married man, if the reaction of the love of the sciences, which had been compressed by his father, did not explain the enigma, and, in some measure, excuse him, he embarked a short time afterwards for the South Seas.

This occurred in 1773: Louis XV. was still alive, and Deboyne, then Minister of the Marine, prevailed on the Council to adopt the plan of an expedition to the South Seas, on purpose to continue the discoveries that had already been made there; it consisted of two vessels, and was entrusted to the command of Kerguelin, a captain in the navy.

It has been pretended that geographical knowledge was merely the apparent pretext of this expedition, and that its true intention was no other than a commercial speculation between the Minister and the Commander, or that, at least, they sacrificed the general interest to their own particular views. It does not belong to us to decide on the justice of this accusation. Kerguelin died only a short time since: he pretended to have been the victim of persecution; and he was even restored after the revolution, and employed as an assistant in the naval department.—We know that on his return he was accused by one of his officers of having done every thing in his power to augment the sick-list of his vessel, in order to have a better



better pretext to return to those parts where a lucrative commerce could be carried on, and to have lost in this manner the half of his own crew, while only two men died on board his consort:—in short, he was reproached with having exercised the most cruel tyranny over all the officers subject to his command. In consequence of this, he was condemned by a council of war to lose his rank in the service, and be confined during twenty years in prison; but it ought to be recollected, that Louis XV. was then dead, Deboyne was no longer minister, and that his successor was perhaps but little displeased that all the odium attached to this business should fall upon him.

Be this as it may, Bruguières, who was summoned as a witness during the trial, would not prefer any complaint against the commander under whom he had sailed; but he did not dissemble, in the company of his friends, the sufferings he had endured in the course of the voyage.

The Duke de Croui had been entrusted with all the arrangements relative to this expedition. Bruguières was accordingly presented to him by Messieurs de Jussieu, the uncle and nephew, and it was agreed that he should be employed in the quality of botanist. The voyage was intended to be of two years duration.

They first repaired to the Cape of Good Hope, then to Madagascar, and thence to the Isle of France. They discovered land to the south of the last of these, but the Commander refused to explore it, under pretence that his crew was too much reduced. The loss, however, was not so great, if, as it is most likely, this land described by Kerguelin be the same that was afterwards visited by Cook, in 1776, and called by him the *Island of Desolation*. The name alone demonstrates that it was scarcely worth the trouble of exploring.

In the course of this voyage, Bruguières collected many rare plants, and several unknown animals, some of which were afterwards described by him in the periodical works of the day. It is to him we are indebted for the genus *Langaba*, since adopted by our colleague Lacepede, in his admirable *History of Serpents*.

He was particularly attentive to the animals of the class of *Vermes*, *Mollusca*, and *Zoophyta*, so very common in the seas of the torrid zone; and it was then he laid the foundations of the knowledge which he since obtained on these subjects, which were but little cultivated in France before his time.

During his stay at Madagascar, a singular adventure occurred, relative to which he was often accustomed to be very jocular with his friends. It is well known that the half-civilized nations that inhabit the shores of the Indian Sea and the isles of the Southern Ocean, whether Negroes or Malays, are accustomed to present their daughters to strangers; it is even pretended by M. Meiners, that this is common with the whole of the Negro and Mogul race. It is more especially the white people who obtain the preference in this species of sacrifice; they invite, nay, they insist, on their acceptance; and those who have had the good fortune to appertain to an European, are more sought after when a definitive marriage is intended with one of their own countrymen; the best matches being always made by those who have lived with several. The *Anthropologists* have argued a great deal relative to customs so entirely opposite to our own; and they have considered it as a tacit confession on the part of these people of our superiority. Let us acknowledge, however, that they possess advantages of another kind, to which we cannot always pretend; for it is said that these women, so easy of access before marriage, exhibit an unalterable fidelity the moment they become wives.

However this may be, the fact is, that the King offered his daughter in such a pressing manner, and with so good a grace, that Bruguières could not refuse to participate in such an unexpected instance of good fortune. His draughtsman was at the same time presented with the daughter of the prime-minister, and the two couples were united with the accustomed ceremonies; each of them received a tent, and a guard of honour. The desire of pleasing on the one part, the sweetness of temper and the natural graces on the other, produced charms which could not have been expected from an union of this kind; and it was far more happy than many of those which we witness daily. It must be confessed, however, that it did not last for more than eight days, at the end of which period it became necessary once more to resume the yoke of discipline and civilization.

It may not be useless here to recount another anecdote that occurred during this same voyage, which also shews the value which these men attach to favours of this kind on the part of the whites.—The natives had been unfortunately irritated by some instances of bad treatment

on the part of the French crew; despairing to be able to avenge themselves on those who were encamped on the shore, and protected by their artillery, they watched an opportunity when an officer and two men had ventured into the heart of the country: these they instantly pursued, overtook, and menaced with instant death. The officer, being destitute of all means of defence, had no other resource than to ask the chief of the assailants if he had a daughter, and offered to take her for his companion. From this moment all animosity ceased, and a bitter and implacable enemy became a faithful ally and a tender friend.

Bruguières drew up a curious account of this voyage, and which is so much the more interesting, as the failure in point of success prevented the Government from publishing the papers relative to it. This manuscript is perhaps still to be found among his papers; and it is likely that the printing of it will no longer be deferred on account of any personal consideration.

On his return to France, in the month of September, 1774, he spent nine months in Paris before he was enabled to obtain a very inadequate reward from the Government. He then set out for Montpellier, where he remained during several years without interruption, and continued to prosecute his studies in the usual manner. It was there, also, that he arranged and described the plants he had collected during his voyage, and then drew up a relation of the particulars.

Barthès, the Chancellor of the University of that city, engaged him to give a course of botany, as his substitute, and even afforded him hopes that the place of Demonstrator of that science should be revived in his favour. Bruguières was desirous, on the other hand, to be sent to Corsica, with a view of undertaking a description of the natural history of that country; but he was not sufficiently pressing in his applications to succeed.

Some speculations relative to a coal-mine, which had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, for some time engaged his attention: but a certain species of fatality seems to have been attached to all his proceedings; for the first step taken by Bruguières on the road to fortune, inevitably conducted him again to the career of the sciences. The search necessarily made upon this occasion, had discovered a variety of curious fossils and petrifications; these objects reanimated his ardent imagination, and he felt the

importance of their study, relative to the various revolutions undergone by the earth; on this he forsook his coal-mine, which perhaps might have enriched but not instructed him, and now dreamed only of fossils! He accordingly not only described those which he himself had discovered, but all such also as were contained in the cabinets of Montpellier. After this, he caused drawings to be made of them, which were engraved in twenty plates, still, perhaps, to be found among his papers; and it was with these that he repaired to Paris, for the third time, at the end of 1781, with an intention to continue and publish the fruit of his labours.

No other man, perhaps, but himself, would have hazarded so much in consequence of such a resource; and those people who are accustomed to calculate all their actions, and undertake nothing the result of which has not been anticipated, will undoubtedly condemn him; but, in private life, as well as in war and politics, there is sometimes less danger in abandoning ourselves blindly to fortune, than in endeavouring to direct her. A man of learning, if destitute of wealth, is in some measure buried alive in the departments, while in Paris he can find a variety of employments, and obtain a less inadequate reward for his labours.

Bruguières felt this difference of situation to a distressing degree. "There (said he, in a letter written to his friend Jussea in 1778) it is necessary to depend only on one's self for resources of any kind, and expect nothing from others but criticism; happy, indeed, when it is founded in truth, and may consequently prove useful."

He had been received as a member of the Academy of Montpellier in 1776. At Paris he had many friends among the learned men of the capital, and there he of course expected to find that support which he in fact at length experienced.

Our respectable colleague Daubenton, perceiving that no one in the metropolis addicted himself to the methodical study of that class of animals to which Linnæus has given the appellation of *Vermes*, resolved to undertake it himself, and he was afterwards employed to superintend this branch of natural history in the new Encyclopædia.\* Being in want of some person to make the necessary extracts, and undertake the details, which he himself was prevented from attending to by his age and his other occupations, his friend

\* *Encyclopédie Méthodique.*



Broussonet, who was also a native of Montpellier, made him acquainted with Bruguières; but when the latter was desired to bring the first specimens of his labours to Daubenton, it was discovered that he had completed the whole. In consequence of this the work was wholly committed to his management, and he composed the two half-volumes that have been since published, and which, although they reach no farther than the letter D, are calculated to ensure him a durable reputation.

He has been reproached as too diffuse; and in truth, one is tempted to believe, on reading his productions, that if he had not written *by the sheet*, he would have been more brief: it must be acknowledged, however, that if his style be replete with circumlocution, he exhausts the subject by the plenitude of his description.—His merit must indeed be always considered as great in France, when it is recollected that he made his countrymen acquainted with the discoveries of foreigners relative to subjects but little studied among them; and also that he was the first to develop the riches which they themselves possessed in their own cabinets. He has doubled, nay tripled, certain *species*; he has ascertained with greater accuracy the characters of many *genera*, and even established several new ones. He perfected this last branch in proportion as he proceeded, and it will be discovered from those plates, which were executed under his own immediate superintendence, that they contain a considerable number of *genera* not mentioned in the catalogue prefixed to the Dictionary.

The Citizen Lamaus, who assisted Bruguières in his labours, has adopted his plans, and expressed the characters of those *genera*, the names of which were only given by the latter. They extend, in respect to the shells, no further than the end of the *bivalves*. He has also followed him in the different orders of the *vermes*, *mollusca*, and *échinodermes*. It was only in the last class, and in the testaceous one, that he was able to present a considerable number of new figures, because our cabinets are very poor in respect to such of the *vermes* as are destitute of shells; this is doubtless the reason that prevented him from giving that degree of perfection, which was to have been wished, to his general method; it is to be remarked, nevertheless, that the orders of the *intestinal worms*, and the *échinodermes*, which were the first established by him, are very correct. It is his order of the *Mollusca* alone that contains any thing trivial; but

it is to be recollected, that we were then but little acquainted with these animals; for although anatomical descriptions of some of them had been published, they were neither formed into a system, nor were they executed in a manner calculated for the use of the naturalist.

Bruguières, in conjunction with Lamarck, Olivier Haüy, and our late colleague Pelletier, had undertaken a *Journal of Natural History*, in which he inserted a variety of interesting memoirs relative to fossils, new shells, and subjects of this kind. This publication, which would have proved precious to the sciences, was put a stop to partly by the revolution of August, 1792, which bereaved them of their subscribers, and partly by the departure of Bruguières and Olivier.

It is, perhaps, disgraceful to France, a country so rich in great naturalists, and admirable collections of natural history, that she does not, at this day, possess a single periodical work consecrated to that science, while in Germany, where the collections are not only scarce, but poor—where the Princes do not send naturalists abroad, and where the means of instruction are infinitely inferior—that there should be twenty different magazines dedicated to this subject alone; these originate solely in the invincible patience of the writers of that country, and the love of the middle ranks of life for study and honourable occupations.

I know, indeed, that this proceeds from the astonishing facility with which the naturalists of the capital are enabled to consult the objects themselves: this renders particular descriptions the less necessary; they attach no value but to general ideas, and to works that embrace objects of an extensive nature: by this, however, they deprive the departments of information, and concentrate knowledge among themselves; they also establish an impenetrable barrier to science, and they conceal the immense collections contained in Paris; while by running into another extreme, they engage the Government to far more extensive undertakings, in order to search for new productions in distant lands, which are piled up with those procured before, and consigned with them to obscurity. There is, perhaps, another cause that produces the neglect of every thing connected with detail on the part of the naturalists of the capital. The facility of obtaining pleasures of all kinds, added to the charms of that amiable society in which they live, hold out temptations which bereave them of all leisure, except that which

which they consecrate to their own glory; and it must be confessed that insulated descriptions, and minute discussions, do not lead to it.

Bruguières, however, was an exception to these remarks. Retired to modest lodgings in the suburbs, in the vicinity of the *Garden of Plants*, he frequently spent many weeks at home, solely occupied with his labours, and unacquainted with any other amusement than what he obtained by varying his readings. He even carried the love of retreat to excess, for he but seldom attended the meetings of the Society of Natural History, although he was one of its founders. This indolence and *physical immobility* contributed not a little to hurt his health. Although scarcely forty years of age, he had become fat and heavy, and was rendered incapable of enduring fatigue. His friends were, therefore, greatly astonished when they learned that he had undertaken a voyage to the East.\* In truth, this expedition contributed not a little to destroy his health, and it was undoubtedly owing to the feebleness resulting from it, that he so quickly fell a prey to his late malady.

Such was the progress of the disease, that its effects were visible to every one. Having disembarked on the 23d *Fruclidor*, (Sept. 11) at Butrinto, he arrived at Ancona on the 2d Supplementary Day, and he was there attacked by a malignant fever, which carried him off rather suddenly on the 11th *Vendemiaire* of the 7th year, (Oct. 1, 1799). He left a wife and three children behind him, all of them destitute of the gifts of fortune; but the Government will not surely permit the family of a man who has devoted his life to the public, to become the victim of his attachments.

The Citizen L'Heretier has consecrated a plant of a new *genus* to the memory of this naturalist, under the name of *Bruguièra*. The species was discovered by Bruguières himself, among the rocks of Madagascar, during his voyage to the Indian Seas. It is of a middle size, and its generic character, which is very remarkable, consists in this, that the stamina are enlarged, and resemble petals, while the anthers are placed on the middle of the disk of these false petals.

\* This was in 1793, and its objects were, the natural history, arts, &c. of the isles of the Archipelago, Egypt, Syria, Lesser Asia, Turkey, and Persia. The companion of Bruguières was C. Olivier, author of a History of Insects.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE of NICOLAS DE FLUE.

N DE FLUE was descended from one of the first families of Switzerland. He fought several times in the service of his country, and among others in the war of the Swiss with Sigismund Duke of Austria. It was during this war that the Swiss, when about to set fire to a convent, were prevented by the remonstrances of Nicolas—"When God gives you the victory over your enemies (said he), you ought to respect edifices consecrated to him." He afterwards became one of the magistrates of his canton, but he obstinately refused the first office, being displeased with the conduct of some of his colleagues, whom he despaired of correcting, and would not irritate by vain resistance. These circumstances, his hatred of vice, a devotional turn of mind, and the spirit of the times, led him to quit his family and the world at the age of 30. He chose himself a rustic retirement near Stantz: a board was his bed, a stone his pillow, a thick tree his shelter; but his countrymen hastened to build him a little hermitage and a chapel. Nicolas had long been considered as a holy man—his retirement increased his reputation. He addressed the wisest exhortations to those who came to visit his cell, and never ceased to represent to them that the practice of virtue alone conducted to happiness on earth. "My friends (he would say), love is the source of all virtues in heaven and on earth—it is shewn by virtuous men every where, and in all conditions of life. It inspires the prince with justice—the subject with obedience. Let every one be just and faithful in his own station—few are called to that which I have chosen." When any one consulted him, he modestly answered, "Do not consult a man who can neither read nor write; ask your Doctors, they know better than I do.—My brethren (he often repeated), may love always guide you! discord destroys and is destroyed—always seek peace. Your union has vanquished your enemies—by it you have become a nation; interest and ambition alone can destroy it. Enjoying peace and liberty, your hearts ought to be filled with contentment and gratitude to the Supreme Being. Never attack first, but resist unjust force, and continue to defend the widow and the orphan. Do not extend your liberty too far, nor offer it to all exiles—shun great lords and their gifts, and follow my counsels while yet you may." This hermit was a very fine figure—he was graceful and



and majestic in his air, above six feet high, and well-proportioned, and his serene countenance was animated by large black eyes full of fire. The three cities of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, and the five popular cantons had long been divided on several points, and particularly on the accession of Fribourg and Soleure to the Helvetic Body. Many diets had been held to no purpose. One was at length summoned at Stantz, which was to be the last, but the deputies could conclude nothing—the minds of men were irritated—the assembly was to break up the next day, and every thing announced a division which must have proved fatal to the Helvetic Body. During the night, a worthy priest, who was an intimate friend of Nicolas, ran to his hermitage, and returned as speedily as he was able: he went to the deputies, who were preparing to depart, and with tears conjured them to wait a moment to hear the advice of the pious hermit, who was coming after him. They were struck by this unexpected proposal. Happily it touched their hearts, and the deputies had already repaired to the hall of conference, when the hermit appeared. Every one rose at his entrance, and the venerable man, standing bare-headed in the middle of the hall, addressed the assembly in these words:—"My dear lords, I come hither from my hermitage, I understand nothing of human sciences, but God has enlightened me—Renounce (turning to the deputies of the towns) particular alliances which may give rise to dissensions;—and you (to the deputies of the cantons) remember the services of Fribourg and Soleure, and admit them among you—you will one day rejoice in having followed my advice. I have likewise heard with grief, that, instead of thanking God for your victories, you continually dispute about the plunder: henceforth, my dear friends, divide the conquered lands according to the number of cantons, and the rest according to the number of men. In fine, unite in the common bond of love, fidelity, and good order. I say no more—may God be with you!" All the deputies applauded these words, and testified their gratitude to the venerable solitary. "And God by his grace permitted (says a contemporary author) that these words should produce an effect on men's hearts; and this negotiation, which had been entirely broken off the same morning, was all arranged and concluded in the course of an hour;" and the alliance of the ten cantons was a few days after signed, accord-

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ing to the advice of the sage Nicolas. The cantons all sent him letters expressive of their esteem and gratitude, accompanied by presents, which he employed to decorate his little chapel. In his answer to the senate of Berne he says, "I acknowledge your paternal friendship; it gives me more joy than your presents, which I should not value less if they were more moderate. May I prove myself worthy of your good opinion to God and to men." The hermit Nicolas died in 1487, at the age of seventy-six years, after he had rendered this important service to his country. On the day of his funeral all kinds of labour, and even religious exercises, were suspended; the priests, and all the inhabitants of Underwald, uniting to render the last honours to this worthy and excellent man.

NAVAL CHARACTERS IN THE REIGN  
OF QUEEN ANNE.—DRAWN BY A  
CONTEMPORARY HAND.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE  
OF DENMARK, *Husband to the Queen,*  
and Lord High Admiral of England

His brother to the late King of Denmark, and uncle to the present; was chosen by King Charles II. to be husband to his niece the Princess Anne, because, having no dominions of his own to gratify, he would have nothing else in view but the interests of England.

In the reign of King Charles II. knowing little English, and being naturally modest, he made no considerable figure; nor in the reign of King James, till, the increase of Popery alarming the whole nation, he concurred with the rest of the Protestant Nobility for the bringing over the Prince of Orange, and, with his Princess, left the Court to join that party.

During all King William's reign he never went into the Administration, yet came always to Parliament regularly, and often to Court—diverted himself with hunting, and never openly declared himself of any party.

On the Queen's accession to the throne, he was made Lord High Admiral of England, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He is a Prince of a familiar, easy disposition—of a good sound understanding, but modest in shewing it—a great lover of the Church of England, the nearer it comes to Lutheranism: this he often shews by his vote in the House of Peers; otherwise he does not much meddle with affairs out of his office.

He is very fat, loves news, his bottle, and

and the Queen, by whom he has had many children, but none alive. He has neither many friends nor enemies in England. On the Queen's accession to the throne he was towards fifty years old.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD RUSSELL,  
EARL OF ORFORD,

Is a brother's son of the late Duke of Bedford, and bred up to sea, was Captain of a ship in the reign of King Charles II. and a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York; but upon my Lord Russell's being beheaded, he left first the Duke of York's family, and at the Revolution came over with King William.

He commanded the fleet when the French were burnt at La Hogue, as also the grand fleet that wintered at Cadiz in Spain; was made a Peer by the name of the Earl of Orford, and often of the Cabinet, and one of the Lords Justices in the King's absence.

No gentleman was ever better beloved by the English sailors than he was, when he had the first command of the fleet; but he soon lost all by his pride, passion, and covetousness. He was a good patron to those who depended immediately upon him, and loved to be flattered, but irconcilable to those whom he suspected in any other interest: this created him a great many enemies in the Parliament, as well as the navy. They called him to account for the administration of the navy in the Mediterranean, and the King saved him by a Privy Seal. He was one of the four Lords impeached for the Partition, and thrown out of all his employments.

Since the Queen's accession to the throne, he has been little taken notice of; nor is he pitied by people of his own profession. He has purchased a vast estate, and knows well how to improve it.

He has a very good understanding, but very passionate—of a sanguine complexion, inclining to fat—middle stature—was

always in the interest of the people by his votes in both Houses—near fifty years old.

ARTHUR HERBERT, EARL OF TORRINGTON,

Is a branch of the family of Herbert—came over Admiral of the fleet with King William, with whom he was in favour, and who made him an Earl. He commanded at the Beachy-head engagement, where we were beaten; and he was disgraced for his conduct in this matter, and never came into play since. He is a very fat man, fifty years old.

SIR DAVID MITCHELL, VICE-ADMIRAL,

Was born in a little fishing-town in Scotland, and was pressed into the English service when but a boy. He has passed all the degrees of a sailor; and, without any recommendation but his own merit, he has raised himself to the honourable post he now enjoys, and had risen *faster, perhaps, had he been an Englishman.*

He taught Admiral Russell, now Lord Orford, navigation; and it is to this gentleman, in a great measure, that his Lordship owes most of his knowledge in naval affairs.

King William, besides this preferment at sea, created him Usher of the Black Rod; and, on the Queen's accession to the throne, he was continued in all his posts, and made one of the Counsellors to Prince George, in his office of Lord High Admiral. He is a very just, worthy man, with good solid sense, but extremely troubled with the spleen, which makes him troublesome to others as well as to himself.—He was the author of that commendable rule in the navy, of preferring officers according to their seniority; which removes the powerful solicitations of great men for commands for their creatures, to the prejudice of the service. He is a fat, sanguine-complexioned man, towards 60 years old.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CITIZEN DELISLE DE SALES has commenced a labour on that period of the French history which followed the reign of Louis XIV. He has likewise

traced a sketch of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, which may serve as an introduction to that of the reign of Louis XV.

According to the observation of Citizen de Sales, the reign of that Prince, who quickly lost the title of *Bien-Aimé* (Well-beloved),



beloved), which he had taken so little trouble to acquire, places an historian, who wishes to speak the truth, and to speak it with some energy, in a very particular and critical situation.

The first half of the life of that monarch exhibits a tissue of political ineptia, or of immoral combinations, which rather call for the cynical pen of a Suetonius, than the crayons of a Tacitus. The subsequent events of that reign have passed before our eyes; every one has judged of them in his own way, according to predominant opinions, the prejudices of a sect, or the patriotism of circumstances, of which (says the author) attempts have always been made to form a sort of religion. "Then the writer of no party, who speculates from all the height of his principles on the events which he has to describe, is at war with all men that are *trop prononcés*—of a character too decided. The banners of Marius and of Sylla are equally displayed against him, because he loves neither Sylla nor Marius: he kindles the hatred which he wishes to extinguish, and finds enemies in almost all orders of his readers."

The new historian of Louis XV., placed in this singular predicament, has not been discouraged by it; the freedom of his pencil has no other limits than those of decorum; and he respects the old abuses of every kind which he is condemned to paint, no farther than the respect which he owes to the public and to himself requires.

His work, although circumscribed by its nature within a very narrow space, presents new anecdotes from time to time, which interest the public curiosity either by the subject itself, or by the name of the personages treated of.

Speaking of General Lally—"He had long had a presentiment (says Citizen De Sales) of all the horror of his destiny; he deserved it, perhaps, because he had not the courage to withdraw himself from it. I repeat, from the very mouth of the illustrious Malesherbes, that a few days before the sentence of the Parliament, this unfortunate man, walking with an officer of the guard in the garden of the Bastille, the latter, after having spoken with some energy of the savage pleasure which men of the long-robe take in shortening by the head a *militaire*, loaded with titles, with ribbons, and with wounds, conducted his prisoner towards the fosses, which were hardly five feet deep in water, and having let him take a glimpse of the superficial depth, Lally exclaimed, '*Eh ! que feroit un homme d'honneur qui s'apercevrait ?*'"

Well, what should a man of honour do when he perceived? . . . The officer replied, '*Un homme d'honneur ne s'apercevrait de rien*'—A man of honour would perceive nothing—and that instant quitting the General, under some pretext or other, he went to walk at the extremity opposite to the garden. Lally, alone, for a moment steadily eyes the fosse, and the distance of the two banks, and quietly returns to the officer of the guard, who smiled with disdain at so much ignominy."

This picture of the reign of Louis XV. terminates in the following manner:

"Thus the abject and immoral drama of the reign of Louis XV. was wound up; for the former part has some claims to an honourable mention in history. It is certain, that as long as the Prince could be himself, he performed as a king the good which he always desired as a man. He had a title to the esteem of Europe."

"We must not forget that the first words which he pronounced when he commenced his reign, were those memorable ones—*à la Titus*; which the idolatry of nations has so long sanctioned. In general, his disposition was mild, and the effusion of blood was painful even to his justice."

"Neither should we ever forget that France never enjoyed a greater mass of happiness than between the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, and that of 1756, which united the two thrones of Vienna and of Versailles. Europe, during these eight years, might be compared to a large family, all the parents of which seemed good and just, and the children gay, opulent, and happy."

"It was also towards this memorable epoch that the arts, the useful discoveries and improvements (not perturbatory, *non perturbatrices*, according to the expression of Citizen de Sales) were the most encouraged. Then it was that Duhamel gave a new stimulus to agriculture; then the manufactures were rapidly advanced under the mechanic genius of Vaucanson; then were projected scientific voyages to the pole and to the equator, which created a new astronomy for geographers and astronomers."

"It results from this picture, that if we were to divide the reign of Louis XV. into two parts, so that the viceroyalty of the favourite Pompadour should make the intermediate line, it would be found that the monarch, placed in the one part, ought never to have been born; and that, transported into the other part, he should never have died."



PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

CITIZEN SYLVESTRE has read a Note on the long two or three years old wool of the sheep of Rambouillet.

The facts the most easy to verify, are sometimes, notwithstanding, in rural economy the subject of considerable mistakes. For example, it has been long thought that sheep lose their wool every year, and this assertion, though destitute of foundation, has been advanced in works which otherwise enjoy a well-merited consideration. The members of the Council of Agriculture of the Minister of the Interior, charged with the details of the national flock of Rambouillet, wished to verify this assertion: in consequence, they left, during two or three years, some sheep without shearing them, and they obtained, without any diminution, a long wool, of equal fineness, and which affords, in weight, a quantity equal to that which two or three shearings would have produced. This experiment likewise opens a new branch to the national industry: some long wool, obtained from fine-woolled animals, was put into the hands of different French manufacturers, and produced cassimeres, which were shown at the general exhibition of the products of French industry, and advantageously supported a comparison with the finest English cassimeres. It was observed, that animals loaded with this long and heavy fleece had not suffered materially; and this new species of industry may be practised without inconvenience by the inhabitants of the country on some individuals of their flocks.

Citizen VAUQUELIN has communicated a Note on the nature of the earth which is eaten by the inhabitants of New Caledonia. We have already noticed, in a former number of this Magazine, a letter of M. Humboldt to Citizen Fourcroy, in which that learned traveller makes mention of an earth which the Otomagues eat, when they are distressed by a scarcity of victuals. Citizen Labillardière has shewn, by an observation made in a part of the world very distant from that which the Otomagues inhabit, a fact equally singular. When the inhabitants of New Caledonia are pressed by hunger, they eat a pretty large quantity of a greenish, tender, and friable steatite. We may easily conceive how the frightful practice of eating prisoners of war has been introduced among savage hordes, reduced to such a scarcity, that they are obliged to suspend

their hunger by distending their stomach and intestines with an earthy substance, which has no other alimentary quality in it, than that of being light and friable.—Citizen Vauquelin wished to examine the nature of this earth, and to see whether it contained any thing nutritious. He has analysed, by the usual methods, some parcels of it which have been transmitted to him by Citizen Labillardière. This earth is soft to the touch, formed of small stringy portions, easy to be divided; it becomes red in the fire, and loses  $\frac{4}{100}$  of its weight. It is composed of 37 parts of pure magnesia, 36 of siliceous matter, 17 of oxyde, 3 or 4 of water, and 2 or 3 of lime and of copper. It does not contain, therefore, any nutritive parts, and can only be considered as sand or ballast—a sort of mechanical method of suspending the anguish caused by hunger.

The same Citizen has read a notice on blue oxydated iron. This substance, sent to the Council of Mines, by M. the Baron de Molt, has a light-blue colour; it presents itself under the form of small isolated masses, in cavities or clefts of quartz, and of hard greenish steatite. It is friable, but a little unctuous to the touch. It is discoloured in the fire of the blow-pipe, and melts afterwards into a white greenish glass. It is not discoloured either by acids, or by weak alkalis; which distinguishes this substance from *lapis lazuli*, and from prussiate of iron.

This blue substance communicates to muriatic acid, in which it has been put for digestion, a saffron yellow colour, and it becomes discoloured a little; but we cannot discolour it entirely without dissolving it at the same time; then there remains only a small quantity of siliceous matter. In examining the muriatic acid which has served in this operation, we find that it has dissolved alumine, calx and oxyde of iron. We do not discover, besides, in this matter, either manganese, or sulphurated hydrogen, or phosphoric acid, substances to which the blue colour of this oxyde of iron might naturally be attributed. It remains, then, to determine what may be the cause of the remarkable colour of this oxyde, a colour which it has not been possible hitherto to give to this metal by any chymical operation. It appears only that the iron is carried in this oxyde to the degree of oxygenation next to the maximum.

The same Citizen has read a Note on the saline substance named muriacite of Saltzburg. This matter, named by Cit. Haüy gypsumous muriated kali, or soda, has been likewise



wife sent to the Council of Mines by M. the Baron de Molt. Cit. Vauquelin has found in it, as well as Klaproth, the union of sulphate of lime with muriate of soda, which gives to the former the property of crystallizing in cubes; but he has further remarked, that 100 grains of this substance, broken in small pieces, exposed to the most violent fire during half an hour, lost nothing of their weight; they only became a little opaque. It is singular enough to see a crystallized salt entirely deprived of water of crystallization, although this salt is composed of two other salts, which usually contain a pretty large quantity of it.

Citizen GILLET has read a Note on the discovery of emeralds in France.

Citizen Lelievre, member of the Council of Mines, going from Paris to Limoges, found, on some stones designed for repairing the road, some prisms, sufficiently characterised to be easily distinguished by him, and afterwards by Citizen Haüy, for the beril or emerald. The analysis which Citizen Vauquelin has made of this substance, has confirmed this discovery, by demonstrating that there is glucine found in these crystals, an earth characteristic of the emerald. Among the substances which have been thought foreign to the soil of France, this is not the only one that has been discovered of late in that country. Citizen Gillet mentions the following mineral substances which have been found a little before the Revolution:—arragonite, anatase, kourholite, stilbite, dypire, minitite silice, phosphate of lead, native antimony, iron carburé or plombagine. Since that epoch, and notwithstanding the small number of journeys made by scientific men, there have been found the dolomie, a porphyroid rock with a calcareous base, the sulfate strontaine, the quartz avanturiné, the anthracite, the ferruginated scheelin (wolfram), the oxydated titane, oxydated antimony, chroated iron, oxydated urane, and arseniated lead.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.\*

##### CHEMISTRY AND SURGERY.

IN Dr. ROBERT KENNEDY'S "Chemical Analysis of an uncommon Species of the Zeolite," after a description of the place where it was found—of the shape and arrangement of its fibres, which he con-

ceives to be plainly the effects of crystallization—the following curious properties are mentioned as belonging to this species: It appears luminous in a dark place, both by friction and heat: a very slight degree of friction produces this effect; for a person can easily distinguish a phosphoric light, even if he only draw his finger across it. When struck with a hammer in such a manner that small fragments are driven off, they appear luminous in passing through the air, and continue to shine for a moment after falling to the ground: and a hard body drawn over it leaves a track of light, which remains a second or two visible. When a piece of the stone is pounded quickly in a mortar, a strong light is emitted; but, after being wholly reduced to powder, it no longer shines.

Small fragments of this zeolite, placed on hot iron or clay, become luminous; but being once made red-hot, it is deprived of the property of giving light afterwards by heat, though it still appears faintly luminous by friction.

It can be melted into glass, the transparency of which is imperfect on account of many minute air-bubbles. When ground to powder, and mixed with a proportionate quantity of the sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acids, the mixture becomes a firm jelly in a few minutes.—That which is formed by the nitric or muriatic, is nearly transparent; but, as the stone contains a considerable quantity of lime, that formed with the sulphuric is white and opaque, on account of the sulphat of lime which is generated.

According to Dr. Kennedy's experiments, which are given at length in this paper, 100 grains of this zeolite contain

Silex	.	.	.	51.5
Lime	.	.	.	32.
Argil	.	.	.	.5
Oxyd of iron	.	.	.	.5
Soda, about	.	.	.	8.5
Carbonic acid, and other volatile matters	.	.	}	5.0
				98.

with some traces of magnesia.

*Observations by Dr. Kennedy.*—This stone resembles some of the varieties of the Tremolite, mentioned by Saussure, in the property of giving a phosphoric light by friction. Its specific gravity is greater than that of the zeolites in general; in other respects it has the principal characters of a zeolite, in having been found in a whin

\* Vol. v. Part ii. of the Transactions of this Society, 1802.

a whin rock, adhering to a prenhite, and in producing a jelly with acids.

Mr. THOMAS BLIZZARD, F. R. S. has given an interesting case of a woman who died suddenly, after considerable fatigue, and who, just before her death, expressed a desire that her body might be examined, on account of some very extraordinary sensations that she had felt for a short time before this attack.

It appears that she had been six times pregnant, and, of these, twice delivered of a living child: the cause of her death was owing to an extra-uterine gestation having taken place, by which the process was going on in the fallopian-tube, the embryo having rested there, instead of passing to the cavity of the uterus: that the tube had enlarged to the greatest capable extent, and then burst. Mr. Blizzard makes the following observations on this case:

"The very early impregnation after abortion is a circumstance that seems entitled to remark. Only five weeks had intervened between her last miscarriage and her death; and it must be supposed that impregnation happened a considerable time before her death, from the changes which had evidently taken place. If I might be allowed to venture a conjecture of these phenomena, does it not appear that there might have been some irregular contraction of the fallopian-tube, which is probably muscular, that caused the embryo to rest where it did? It was proved there was no permanent cause of obstruction in the tube."

This paper is accompanied with two plates, elucidating the fact.

#### MATHEMATICS AND METEOROLOGY.

Mr. JAMES IVORY has given in a very elaborate paper, "A new and universal Solution of Kepler's Problem," *To draw a straight line from an eccentric point in the diameter of a semicircle, so that the whole semicircle may be to the sector in a given ratio.*

The rules and formulas of computation deduced by Mr. Ivory from the analysis, are, he conceives, in all cases whatever, sufficient for computing the eccentric anomaly, when the mean anomaly is given.—They embrace the problem in its fullest extent, and, in point of universality, nothing more can be desired. Hence is obtained a general and direct method of determining the motion of a body describing an elliptic orbit, whether the eccentricity of the orbit be small or great, so as even to comprehend the case when the orbit, having become indefinitely flattened, the

motion of the body is no longer in a curve, but in straight line tending to the center of forces.

In order to illustrate the method of computation required by the rules which he has investigated, the author subjoins two examples, of which the first is "To draw a chord from the extremity of the diameter of a semicircle, that shall divide the semicircle into two equal parts." The second is, "From a given point in the circumference of a circle, to draw two chords that shall divide the circle into three equal parts."

As the only cases of Kepler's problem which are interesting to the astronomical observer are, when the eccentricity is very small, and when it is very great; that is, the case of the planets, all of which describe orbits nearly circular; and the case of comets, which move in eccentric orbits; Mr. Ivory conceives that in the former part of the paper he has accomplished all that was necessary as to the theory; and, as a proper sequel, he now applies the general method, first to the planets, and then to the finding the anomaly of the eccentric of the comet of 1682, and which re-appeared in 1759, according to the prediction of Dr. Halley. The author lastly applies the problem to find the true place of a comet in an eccentric orbit.

The other mathematical paper in this part of the Transactions is entitled "A new Method of expressing the co-efficients of the Development of the Algebraic Formula  $(a^2 \times b^2 - 2ab \cos \phi)^n$  by means of the Perimeters of two Ellipses, when  $n$  denotes the half of any odd Number; together with an Appendix, containing the Investigation of a Formula for the Rectification of any Arch of an Ellipse.—By WILLIAM WALLACE."—This paper admits, as the mathematician will perceive, of no abridgment.

Mr. PLAYFAIR's Meteorological Abstract for the Years 1797, 1798, and 1799, is a very interesting paper. As this is a subject which obtains more of the public attention at present than was formerly attached to it; and, as philosophers in various parts of Europe have repeatedly called upon men of observation to pursue it as a science, from which, it is hoped, great advantages may eventually be derived, we shall give Mr. Playfair's method of recording meteorological facts.

To represent more accurately the progress of the seasons, every month is divided into three parts, and the state of the barometer and thermometer is given for



for each of these divisions. In his tables, the three first columns contain the greatest, least, and mean heights of the barometer, for each division of the month; and the fourth column gives the temperature of the air in the room where the barometer is kept; the fifth and sixth columns shew the greatest height of the thermometer in the air that was observed during the ten days to which the numbers refer; the next three give the mean heights as observed at three different times every day, viz. at 8 in the morning, 10 in the evening, and, as nearly as possible, when the day is warmest, that is, sometime between mid-day and three in the afternoon. The mean of all these is taken for the mean temperature of the day; which being computed for each day, the mean of all these mean temperatures is set down as a medium temperature of the air for every one of the thirty-six divisions of the year. The mean of the three divisions of every month is given in the next column, under the title of *The Mean Temperature of the Month*.

"It is presumed (Mr. Playfair says) that the mean temperatures, which are points most difficult to be ascertained, are given with tolerable exactness, as they are deduced from three observations made every day, of which the first, that at 8 in the morning, is itself not far from the medium temperature of the whole day;\* and the other two are as near as circumstances will allow to the two extremes of greatest heat and cold."

At Edinburgh, the mean temperature of the year 1797 was  $48^{\circ}.04$ ; of the year 1798 it was  $49.28$ ; and of the year 1799 it was only  $46.13$ .

Mr. Playfair's remarks on the weather of each year are judicious and interesting: we shall quote part of what he says respecting the year 1799.

"The mean temperature of the whole year is  $46^{\circ}.13$ , more than  $1^{\circ}.8$  below the usual mean ( $48^{\circ}$ ). But the mean temperature of the season of vegetation, com-

puted from the 20th of March to the 20th of October, is no more than  $51^{\circ}.27$ , almost  $5^{\circ}$  below that of the preceding year. This deficiency of temperature may appear at first sight hardly adequate to that deficiency in the crop which is ascribed to it; but it should be considered that vegetation scarcely proceeds at all with a temperature under  $40^{\circ}$ , so that this may not improperly be regarded as the point of heat at which vegetation begins, and the boundary, in as much, at least, as respects agriculture, between fruitfulness and sterility. Now,  $56^{\circ}$  is the mean temperature of a good season in this country (Edinburgh), as we know from the instance of 1798; and therefore  $16^{\circ}$  of heat is the whole distance between the mere germination of vegetables, and the fullest maturity they can attain in our climate. A deficiency of  $5^{\circ}$ , therefore, which is nearly one-third of the whole  $16^{\circ}$ , must necessarily be accompanied with great deficiency in the maturity of all vegetable productions.

"Whether the quantity of the crop may be expected to be proportional to the excess of the mean temperature of the vegetating-season above  $40^{\circ}$ , or if it be in a greater or a less ratio, may deserve to be more accurately considered. There is, however, reason to think that the variations of the crop, at least of the corn-crop, will be greater than in proportion to the variations of temperature; for, if the mean heat of the vegetating-season were to fall as much below that of 1799, as the heat of 1799 did below that of 1798, it would be reduced to  $46^{\circ}$ , a temperature so low as would certainly prevent the ripening of corn altogether."

The quantity of rain which fell in Edinburgh was equal in depth to  $25.360$  inches in 1797; to  $23.855$  in 1798, and to  $25.874$  in 1799. Mr. Playfair has not mentioned at what height his rain-gauge stands, which is very material to be known.

The Royal Academy of Berlin, among other prizes, has offered a triple one, for the best Dissertation on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Papers on this subject to be received till the 1st of May, 1806. Another prize is offered for the best answer to the following question:—"Has Electricity any Influence on Matters in a State of Fermentation; and what Advantage can be derived from calling forth this Matter, in order to improve the Art of preparing Wine, Beer, Vinegar, and Brandy?"

\* By a gentleman who has been in the habit of attending to this subject many years in the neighbourhood of London, the mean temperature is, I believe, reckoned rather about nine in the morning than eight. And it may not be improper to notice, that ten in evening will not, in general, give the greatest degree of cold; accuracy, in the climate of the metropolis, requires the greatest cold to be taken commonly, for the rule is by no means universal, in the morning, some little time before sun-rise.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)**Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, in Lincolnshire, large folio.*

MR. SAMUEL LYSONS informs the public, in an advertisement prefixed to this number, that the plates of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, here offered to the public, are the beginning of a work, in which it is proposed to exhibit figures of the most remarkable Roman antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of "RELIQUIÆ ROMANÆ," to be published in separate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page, and table of contents.

The second part, which was published May 1, 1802, consists of twelve plates, representing the remains of two temples, inscriptions, &c. discovered at Bath.

The third part will contain ten plates, representing several Mosaic pavements, discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire; coloured after the originals.

Of a work of this kind it is impossible to ascertain the extent, as that must, in a great measure, depend on future discoveries.

To the well-known taste and talents of Mr. Lysons this work does great credit. The prints are exactly copied and coloured from the original pavement, and the specimens must be highly interesting to the virtuosi, as well as the antiquary.

Plate I. represents a view taken from Horkstow-hall, the seat of the Hon. Admiral Shirley. In the distance are seen the River Humber, and the Yorkshire coast. The fore-ground shews the situation of a Mosaic pavement, accidentally discovered, in the year 1796, in a close adjoining to the garden, by labourers employed in making a kitchen-garden: it lay at the depth of about three feet below the surface of the ground.

This view makes a singularly pleasing little landscape; the figures are well drawn, and the whole beautifully coloured; but, considering the general taste it displays, we were rather surprised, that the artist did not vary his point of view, so as to have avoided the number of parallel lines, which rise one above another, and hurt the eye.

Plate II. is a map, shewing the situation of the several Roman remains, in the neighbourhood of Horkstow.

Plate III. represents what remains of the compartment at the west end of the large Mosaic pavement. This compartment has originally consisted of a circle, eighteen feet six inches in diameter, divided into eight smaller compartments by radii proceeding from a small circle in the centre. This small circle contains a figure of Orpheus, with the Phrygian bonnet on his head, playing on his lyre, and attended by animals; in the smaller compartments, of which two only remain entire, are represented various birds and beasts. The circles and radii are formed by a single twisted guilloche of three colours—bluish-grey, red, and white. The larger circle is inclosed within a square border, of a zig-zag pattern, bluish-grey and white; each of its spandrils appears to have been filled with a large head, having a red cross on each side; only one of these heads remains. Among the fragments of animals, which remain, may be distinguished an elephant, a bear, and the fragment of a boar.

Plate IV. contains the central compartment of the pavement, consisting of a circle, fifteen feet, three inches, in diameter, inclosed within an ornamented border. The four spandrils are occupied by figures of Titans, whose lower extremities end in serpents, and whose arms support the circle. In the centre of these four compartments are small circles, containing Bacchanalian figures, on a dark blue ground, on either side of which are Tritons, Nereids, Cupids, and marine monsters, on a red ground: within these are figures of genii, dancing round a basket of flowers. The centre of this division is destroyed. It is most probable, that the radii proceeded from a smaller circle, near the centre, as represented in the restored design, Plate VI.

Plate V. represents a chariot race.

Plate VI. is drawn with great taste and spirit, by Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A. and represents the general design of the large pavement restored. When the figures here delineated are compared with the detached parts which precede them, Mr. Smirke's pencil appears to have had a magical effect; touched by the spear of Ithuriel, each of the figures have started into life. Yet, highly as we think of the labours of the artist, we suspect it does not give



give an idea of the ancient Mosaic. The figures are exquisitely turned, and highly spirited, and the colouring of the background has more of a French than a Roman appearance. It is in an elegant and masterly style, and is altogether a very fine specimen of art.

Plate VII. Fragment of a Mosaic pavement.

In the second Number are comprised, REMAINS OF TWO TEMPLES AND OTHER ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT BATH.

Plate I. represents fragments of the capital, and base of a column, discovered in the year 1790, in the city of Bath, on digging the foundation for the new pump-room and baths.

Plate II. Several fragments of a cornice, richly ornamented with foliage and flowers.

Plate III. The capital and entablature restored.

Plate IV. Fragment of the shaft, architrave, &c.

Plate V. exhibits the portico of a temple, restored from the several fragments above described. The figures which remain, Mr. Lysons apprehends, clearly indicate this to have been a Temple of Minerva, and conjectures it to have been the same which is mentioned by Solinus, when speaking of the hot-springs in this island, and the magnificent buildings, which had been erected for their reception. This portico is uncommonly elegant.

Plate VI. contains figures of several fragments, discovered at the same time, and near the same place. These appear to have belonged to another building of much smaller dimensions than the Temple of Minerva.

Plate VII. Represents the fragments restored, and they exhibit a temple or chapel dedicated to Minerva Medica, who appears to have been worshipped at this place, under the name of Sul or Sulminerva, of which a word, in an inscription which is subjoined, is evidently a fragment. This little temple is in a very good taste.

Plate VIII. Several fragments, one of which represents an altar, with two figures, one of Jupiter, the other of Hercules. The back-ground of this print, and indeed all the others, is admirably adapted to give relief to the fragments.

Plate IX. represents the mutilated remains of a figure in a niche.

Plate X. A votive altar, found on the site of the pump-room. It is dedicated to the Goddess SUL, for the health and

safety of Aufidius Maximus, a centurion of the sixth legion, by Aufidius Lemnus, his freed-man.

Plate XI. represents an inscribed stone, found in the year 1753, about five feet under ground, in digging a cellar at the lower end of Stall-street, and some other curious fragments.

Plate XII. represents a monumental stone, found in the year 1753, in digging a vault in the market place.

For any farther account of this interesting work we have not room, and the above may enable our readers to form a general idea of its merit. In printing, drawing, and engraving, it is got up in a way that does great honour to the editor; and he very handsomely acknowledges having obtained the assistance of two young artists, whose merits are well-known to the public, Mr. Robert Smirke, jun. and Mr. William Daniell; by the former the architectural parts were accurately measured and drawn, and the experienced hand of the latter will be easily recognised in the masterly engravings.

*The Cottager's Wife, and the Female Fern-cutter, Companion prints; painted and engraved by R. Westall.*

The style of engraving of these prints is admirably calculated for Westall's manner of drawing. They are etched partly on soft ground, and partly aqua-tinted, and the impressions so finished, that to a casual observer they have all the effect of drawings. The engraver's great (and, we might almost say, only) object seems to be to make a ground work for the colouring; and, for attaining that purpose, it is better adapted than any process we have hitherto seen. The prints are exquisitely coloured, and the general design of the Cottager's Wife is extremely engaging and beautiful.

*An Old Shepherd in a Storm; R. Westall, R.A. pinxit. R. Meadows sculpt.*

Westall's designs are, generally speaking, made in so good a taste, that we feel hurt at being compelled to point out any of their errors. When the picture from which this print is engraven was exhibited, we remember it being remarked, that there was too much space and vacuity in the back-ground, where, when the figures are so large, there surely ought to be some variety of form, somewhat of motion, that the transition to the figures may not be too abrupt. Where it is left so naked, as in this instance, it gives the idea of a figure standing before a great looking-glass.

glass. Westall's drawings are usually faithful transcripts of simple unaffected nature; but this figure borders upon that imaginary race, with which some of our inferior artists people their canvas, and, with a little alteration in the habiliments, might pass for a saint as well as a shepherd. It is well engraved in the chalk manner.

William Godwin; J. Northcote pinxt. G. Dawe sculpt.

This is a very good portrait, and a correct likeness, but it gives the idea of a much larger man than Mr. Godwin.

Richard Brothers, King of the Hebrews; small Oval, with an Apostolic Crown, &c. over the Frame, and a Vignette, with a Landscape, and a Number of Figures beneath it, &c. G. Riebau inv. J. Grig sculpt.

To do justice to the curious portrait of this curious character, it seems absolutely necessary to insert the following very curious description, which is given with it:—"The design of the representation annexed, is to convey to the mind, in the most pleasing manner, all that is good, with all that is grateful. To begin then with the eye at the top, in the midst of fine summer clouds, after a refreshing rain, as Providence seeing all, and blessing all, and as the fifteenth verse of the thirty-fifth Psalm says—'The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.'—The apostolic crown, with twelve stars, alluding to the twelve tribes of which he is King; each star composed of a valuable gem, viz. sardonyx, emerald, chalcedony, sapphire, jasper, amethyst, jacinth, chrysoprasmus, topas, beryl, chrysolite, and sardius,

Innocence and simplicity are pictured in the doves, as emblems of love; a flying scroll, on which is written the first thought of every good man, to

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Underneath which behold the portrait of a man, who suffered seven years' confinement in a private prison for publishing the word of God as revealed; suffering in lieu of his people! Here, Reader, pause, and contemplate the wonderful goodness of God.

In the vignette is a distant view of a grand city; on the right, a sea-port, with bales, casks, ships loading, waggons and horses, &c. richly descriptive of trade. Industry, the great source of wealth, by ploughing, reaping, spinning, and build-

ing. The vine against a farm-house, and olive-trees behind it, allude to the second concern of man, and describe the land abounding with corn, wine, and oil: things which rejoice the heart; while the bee-hives and cow-milking denote it flowing with milk and honey; domestic or paternal care, by the hen and chickens; the groupe of figures, in the fore-ground of a pleasing landscape, appear happy and dancing, expressive of gratitude for the bounteous care of God; while the lion lying down, the children playing in security around him, and the little lambs feeding, all proclaim the joyful heart, while the rich cornucopia closes the scene, with abundance of Nature's choicest gifts, thus depicting peace and plenty.

To the lovers of TRUTH and REVEALED KNOWLEDGE, this plate is most respectfully dedicated, by their humble servant,

GEORGE RIEBAU."

Such is the singular inscription prefixed to the portraiture of this singular personage; but, singular as it may appear, a portrait that was published from the burin of a very eminent artist, about seven years ago, had one still more extraordinary. Thus it was worded—"RICHARD BROTHERS, PRINCE OF THE HEBREWS. Fully believing this to be the man whom God has appointed, I engrave his likeness. William Sharpe, No. 8, Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, April 16, 1795.

Mr. Raphael Smith, whose portraits of Mr. Fox, Lord Holland, &c. were so much approved, has nearly finished a portrait of M. Otto, and one of his Secretaries, which are considered, by those who know the parties, to be very strong resemblances of the originals, and designed in his usual masterly style.

The following paragraph, aimed at the reputations of a number of respectable artists, might possibly originate in ignorance, or misinformation—possibly in malice. If the writer intended it as wit, it is of that puzzling nature, that it ought to be explained, for the world will never find it out.

*Morning Advertiser, Friday, Nov. 5, 1802.*—"Last Monday, there was a general meeting of the Royal Academicians, at Somerset-house, to elect an associate engraver, in the room of the late Mr. John Browne; and, though there were eight candidates, it was adjudged, that neither of them possessed sufficient merit to entitle him to that honour."

This is not true. The fact is, that the election was postponed, from an informality



formality in the proceedings. It is required, by a law in the Academy, that the specimens be sent, and remain at the Academy *one month* before the time of election; but the notice given by the secretary required them to be sent in on the

27th of October, which was only *four days previous to the election*. After much debate, it was resolved by the Academicians, to adhere strictly to the laws of the Academy, and put off the election, as informal, until next year.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. DICKSON, of Hendon, in Middlesex, who has been several years engaged upon a complete and elaborate System of PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, which includes all the modern improvements and discoveries, is at length so far advanced, that his work may be expected to appear towards the middle of January. It will be illustrated with about fifty copper-plates, representing implements, buildings, breeds of cattle, &c. &c. &c.

The booksellers and other persons connected with literature, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, have entered into a well-compacted association for the purpose of establishing, in London, a DAILY MORNING and a DAILY EVENING Newspaper. The respectability and the extent of this association warrant the expectation, that these newspapers will do honour to the English press, and be a means of diffusing the earliest and most authentic political intelligence, as well as of exciting a more general patronage of the current literature. The publication will take place early in the next year.

A volume of the Poems of the late Rev. HENRY MOORE, of Liskeard, in Cornwall, is in the press, to be edited by Dr. AIKIN. A handsome subscription was raising for the worthy author, but he was taken off by death since it was set on foot. The work will be published in the form proposed, and it is left to subscribers to take copies at their option.

Mr. SHARPE, of Piccadilly, is about to commence a publication, in parts, of the *English Classics*, on a very superb scale in point of embellishment, and printed on a new and elegant type, yet at an expence so moderate, as to be justified only by the prospect of extensive encouragement. Essays, Biographical and Critical, by Dr. DRAKE, author of "Literary Hours," &c. will be prefixed, in illustration of the different classics comprised in the plan.

Dr. CAREY (to whom the public are already indebted for a valuable Treatise on the LATIN PROSODY, besides several esteemed translations from the French, and a variety of occasional Essays), will shortly send forth a new edition of DRYDEN'S VIRGIL, which promises to afford gratification to the admirers of either the Roman or the English bard; having carefully consulted the early copies of the Translation, and compared it with the original Latin, for the purpose of correcting the numerous errors, which have disfigured and obscured Dryden's performance, from the time of its first publication down to the present day.

The Rev. Mr. EVANSON is preparing for the press the work that has been long expected by his friends, under the title of "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Christendom, particularly in those Parts of Europe that are within the Limits of the Western Roman Empire, at the Commencement of the nineteenth Century of the Christian Era." It is expected to be ready for publication about the middle of January.

Messrs. LANDSEER and CRAIG will soon have ready for publication, an engraved View of the Town of Manchester. The size, eighteen inches by twelve.

Mr. VIDLER has in the press fourteen Letters to Mr. Fuller, on the Subject of Universal Restoration; with an Introductory Preface, containing a statement of facts relative to the controversy on that subject, betwixt Mr. Fuller and himself; to which are subjoined, Notes, containing Strictures on Scrutator's Review of that Controversy.

A "*Gradus ad Cantabrigiam*; or, a Dictionary of Terms, Academical, Colloquial, or *Cant*, which are used at the University of Cambridge, with a Variety of curious and entertaining Illustrations," will speedily be published.

The Rev. JOSEPH BARRETT, of Ormskirk, is preparing for the press, a new System of Modern Geography for the Use of Schools.

The second volume will speedily be published of "The Adviser; or, Literary and Scientific Tribunal;" being a collection of Essays, containing observations on the subjects which most interest the human race, and which are best calculated to promote their welfare. The work is undertaken by the joint concurrence of a society of literary men, who describe themselves as wishing to promote the circulation of this great and important truth—"that the virtue and happiness of mankind are always proportioned to the quantity of diffused knowledge."

Mr. J. MALTON will publish, early in January, a Collection of Designs for VILLAS, accompanied with letter-press descriptions, and various thoughts on the subject of building, particularly a Dissertation on Lighting of Apartments. This work will be in the same size as his work on *British Cottage Architecture*, and may be considered an extension of the same subject, in more elegant rural structures.

The Use of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament, will shortly be farther investigated, in six other letters, addressed to GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. which are in the press.

A new edition, intended as a *Vade-mecum*, of the late Dr. LAW's (Bishop of Carlisle) Two Discourses—on the Life and Character of Christ, and on the Benefit procured by his Death, in regard to our Mortality, is in the press. This impression is taken from the last edition, printed, in his Lordship's life time, at Carlisle, 1784.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON gives the following account of an experiment by which the two kinds of electricity are distinguished, or the direction of the fluid is ascertained:—Insulate two wires, furnished at each end with a ball, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; connect one with the positive, and the other with the negative, conductor of a machine; the balls should be four inches asunder, and between them, at equal distances from each place, a lighted candle, with the center of its flame nearly on a level with the centers of the balls: if the machine be put into motion, the flame will waver very much, and seem to incline rather more to the negative ball, than to the positive one; after about fifty revolutions, the negative ball will grow warm, and the positive ball remain cold; if the revolution be continued to

about 202, the negative ball will be too hot for the hand to touch, while the other remains as cold as at the beginning.

Mr. EZEKIEL WALKER has discovered a cheap method of producing light, which he thinks possesses advantages much superior to the common modes of illumination. This light generates no smoke, nor does it require the aid of snuffers.

Mr. THOMAS SALMON, of Canterbury, has given a description of a simple method for clearing apartments from noxious air. He carries an air-tight metallic tube from the upper part of the place in which the noxious air is generated, as common-shores, cefs pools, privies, &c. with an ascent towards the kitchen or other chimney, whose fire is most frequently kept, and joined to the lower part of the back of the grate; a pipe is also fixed at the upper part of the grate, which is made to conduct the nearest way out of the house. By this method, Mr. Salmon says, holds of ships may be ventilated without labour or expence, by passing the metal pipe through the cabin or other fire, and that destruction of grain prevented that was experienced during the late scarcity.

Mr. RAWSTHORNE, the architect, who resides near York, has lately invented a new kind of bricks, dove-tailed into each other for constructing arches for the ceiling of rooms, &c. in lieu of timber. This method requires very little, if any, additional thickness of walls or abutments, and it may be constructed so as to be perfectly secure to any span, and is likewise a security against fire. The expence of finishing buildings by it is little more than that of timber.

It is said, that a method has been discovered of ascertaining the longitude at sea, by means of a magnetic ball floating in a basin of quicksilver. Besides its polarity, the magnet is on this theory supposed to have a propensity to retain its relative position on the earth; that is to say, it turns upon an axis, like the earth, one part always pointing to the polar star, so that in sailing round the world, the little ball would make a complete revolution on its axis.

From some late experiments made by Mr. FRANCILLON, it appears, that a mixture, consisting of six parts of gold, and one of platina, gives a metal of a beautiful colour, great malleability, and capable of receiving an exceedingly fine polish, more unalterable than gold, when exposed to the action of sulphurised hydrogen, and other agents.



Mr. DROZ, who was for a considerable time in the employ of Mr. Boulton, at the manufactory of Soho, near Birmingham, has lately constructed, at Paris, a machine for coining, which has attracted the notice of the French Government.

The Indian Hand-mill for grinding grain is, like most other Indian inventions, characterised by considerable simplicity and effect, and merits the public attention. Its cheapness and general utility are such, that the meanest hut in India is never without one. The whole grain used by the natives of India is ground in these mills, and chiefly by women, who appear to execute the task with astonishing ease. A woman will continue grinding with this mill several hours, and in this time she will reduce a very considerable quantity of grain into flour.

*Our Lady of Loretto.*—The statue restored by the French remains still at Rome, whilst her throne at Loretto is usurped by another; and their contending partizans have not yet been able to settle which of them is genuine. Soon after the Virgin was carried away from Loretto by the sacrilegious French ravishers, a holy Monk of that town introduced another into the chapel, asserting that, having been forewarned of her danger in a vision, he had concealed the genuine miraculous statue, and delivered a substitute into the hands of the enemy. The question is now vehemently agitated, whether the story of the French or of the Monk be deserving of credit.

Citizen COQUEBERT has lately communicated to the Philomathic Society of Paris a very simple process for taking a copy of a recent manuscript. The process is the more interesting, as it requires neither machine nor preparation, and may be employed in any situation. It consists in putting a little sugar into common writing ink, and with this the writing is executed upon common paper, sized as usual: when a copy is required, *unsized* paper is taken, and lightly moistened with a sponge. The wet paper is then applied to the writing, and a flat-iron (such as is used by laundresses) of a moderate heat, being lightly passed over the unsized paper, the copy is immediately produced.

Citizen HAUY having compared the methods of writing and calculating of several celebrated blind men, has digested into a body of doctrine the best productions of experience in this art. His method of *writing* consists in using an iron pen, the point of which is not split: by writing

without ink, and pressing on a strong paper, the blind man produces a character in relief, which he can immediately read by passing his fingers over the projecting characters on the opposite side of the paper, in the contrary direction. The relief is sufficient, provided a soft surface be placed under the paper, such as leather, blotting paper, &c.

Citizen PICTET gives an account of experiments to prove, that light and heat are *not* the same. Opposite to each other he places two concave metallic mirrors; in the focus of one he places a lighted candle, and in the focus of the other a very sensible air-thermometer: he then places between the foci a piece of very thin and transparent glass; the thermometer indicating the transmission of heat, stopped that instant. The two mirrors were placed at the distance of about twenty-five yards one from the other, in order to determine whether the time of the propagation of the radiant heat, from one focus to the other, could be appreciated. A heated, but not luminous, ball, was suspended at one of the foci, before which a screen was placed. At the instant that this obstacle was removed, the fluid in the thermometer, which was before perfectly at rest, began to move, and no sensible interval could be perceived, between the suppression and the effects of the transmission of heat.

From some experiments in electricity, Citizen TREMERY concludes, that the atmospheric air, in its ordinary state, resists the passage of the negative, more than the positive, fluid, and that the insulating property of non-conductors cannot be the same for both electricities.

The vaccine-inoculation continues to make rapid progress in Spain and Italy. In Catalonia 7000 persons were inoculated in the course of nine months; and, by its means, the fatal ravages of the small-pox have been stopped in the department of Milla, where, during three months only, 12,000 persons have submitted to the vaccine operation.

It is of importance to be known, that relief may be expected to navigators shipwrecked on a desert coast, by means of inclosing an account of their case in a bottle, well-corked, and committed to the waves. A letter, put in a bottle, and thrown overboard at the entrance of the Bay of Biscay, was, in nine months taken up on the coast of Normandy. Another, abandoned to the waves at 42° latitude east of the meridian of Teneriffe, travelled 120 leagues in three weeks, and was taken up on

on the strand at Cape Prior. It was addressed to M. BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, and was immediately forwarded to him by the French Vice-consul at Ferrol. A third traversed upward of 900 leagues, in a direct line, and landed at the Cape of Good Hope, containing an oiled letter, which was sent to the Governor of the Isle of France.

M. CAMPE, jun. has lately established, at Hamburg, a Museum or Repository, at which are taken, not only all the principal German, French, and English journals, to the number of 150, but likewise the most interesting new works and copies, or *chef d'œuvres* sent thither by artists, to whom this establishment affords a convenient and eligible method of making known their abilities. This Museum is said to be the most complete in its kind existing in that or any other city, and is already encouraged by more than 400 subscribers.

A new metallic substance has lately been discovered in Sweden. The ore has a blackish colour, with the metallic aspect of crystals of oxidated tin; its colour is equally dark; its gravity is considerable; it strongly scratches glass. M. EKEBURG has extracted from this mineral a new metallic substance, to which he gives the name of Tantalite.

Several specimens of paper have been invented by M. PERRIN, of Paris, to guard against forgery, for the use of banks and commerce in general.

Besides the handsome library which BONAPARTE has at *Malmaison*, he has another at *St. Cloud*, his present residence. M. RIPAUT, one of the literati who were with him in Egypt, is his librarian, and he is expected to read, in the night-time, to the First Consul, who is very partial to books and learning.

The famous *Venus di Medicis* is not yet arrived at Paris, but is every day expected. In the meantime, M. CANOVA is occupied in enriching the statuary with the *bust of Bonaparte*.

M. AMEILHON, Member of the Nation Institute, is about to publish the Text and Translation of the Greek Inscription found at *Rosetta*, which was partly published by him two years since. The same gentleman is printing the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth volumes of the History of the Lower Empire, serving as a continuation of the celebrated Roman Histories of *Rollin*, *Crevier*, and *Le Beau*.

A Series of the Costumes, or Characteristic Dresses, worn at the German The-

atre in Berlin, is now publishing there. They were designed according to the directions of IFFLAND, the manager of that theatre.

In Hungary and Austria, several restrictive regulations have lately been enacted by Government, which, it is feared, will prove injurious to the cause of truth and science. All private lectures at the Austrian and Hungarian Universities have been prohibited, except a special licence for that purpose be granted; but such a licence is not obtained without the greatest difficulty. In order to entice recruits into the sacerdotal order, and induce the scholars to apply to the study of divinity, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the qualification for the office of an advocate, and of a court-agent, is not to be conferred for the future until this regulation is repealed. The Catholic gymnasia are removed from the large to smaller towns, as in the latter the education of youth may be more easily conducted according to the monkish plan. The professorial chairs of rhetoric, poetry, and philosophy, are exclusively occupied by clergymen. Even the University of Pest was to have been transferred to another smaller city: it has, however, been graciously resolved, to defer, for the present, the execution of this wise project. For the future, the professorships of the philosophical faculty, and, in the juridical faculty, that of canon-law, are to be bestowed upon ecclesiastics. At the universities and academies, the Protestants are virtually excluded from the professorial chairs.

By an edict of his Imperial Majesty, all the students in Hungary, even those of medicine and law, at the University of Pest, are forbidden to visit the theatre, coffee-houses, public-houses, balls, &c. The professors are enjoined to see this order strictly executed, and the magistrates, in case of need, to assist them to the utmost of their power. The keepers of coffee-houses, &c. are for every offence to be punished by a certain pecuniary fine. Some juvenile excesses of the students, which the bigots never fail to exaggerate, probably gave rise to these severe regulations.

The reprinting of GREGORY DE BERZEVICZY's excellent work *De Commercio et Industria Hungariæ*, which displays a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental principles of political wisdom, and is pervaded by a zealous spirit of patriotism, has been prohibited by the Vienna licensers. The first edition had been published



lished at Leutschau, in 1794, with the approbation of a Hungarian licenser of the press.

M. AKERBLAD, a learned Swede, who has resided some time at Paris, has written a Dissertation on the Inscription found at Rosetta. It is printed at the National Press. This gentleman likewise is printing at the same office a Latin Dissertation, in which he gives a new explication of the Phœnician Inscription at Oxford.

A new metrical version of Homer into the Slavonic language, by a Protestant clergyman, will shortly make its appearance in Hungary. Little or nothing has hitherto been done in that country towards promoting the cultivation of Slavonic literature, though the majority of the inhabitants are Slavonians, and their copious far-spread language certainly merits more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it.

The Emperor of Germany, desirous to recompence the talents of the celebrated dramatic author SCHILLER, has recently conferred on him the title of Baron of the Empire.

Two antique fragments have been lately found at Suza, in Piedmont, under the rubbish of a ruined bastion, a Description of which has been lately published by Citizen TARIN, Director of the Museum, and President of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, at Turin. From this description we learn, that these fragments make part of two statues of marble of Carrara, known to the Romans by the name of *marble of Luna*. They were about two metres and a half in height, and represented two Roman Emperors in a military habit. There remains of these two monuments no more than the torii, a part of the left leg, and a head entirely mutilated, the traits of which, pretty well preserved, leave no doubt but that they represent Augustus. The apparel of the other, and the ornaments engraved upon it, give reason to believe, that it may represent Julius Cæsar.

There is now announced for sale at Paris, a superb cabinet of medals, the result of researches made for more than forty years in Asia, in Africa, and in Europe, by D. BALLYET, *ci devant* Bishop of Babylon, and Consul of France at Bagdad. This collection, consisting of near 6500 medals, in gold, silver, bronze, &c. has been classed and arranged by BALLYET, nephew to the Bishop, a distinguished amateur, of Besançon, the place of depôt of the medals, to whom it had descended by inheritance.

Citizen MECHAIN, Member of the National Institute, and of the *Bureau des Longitudes*, discovered, on the 10th of *Vendémiaire*, year 11, about 9 o'clock at night, a new comet, in the constellation of Serpentarius. It was some degrees below the two nebulous spots that are on the left side of that figure, and near the equator; he determined its position, and found that it was rising rapidly towards the north; he continued to observe it on the following days. The light of this star did not appear to him to be sensibly augmented. Its nucleus does not become more brilliant, and the nebulosity which environs it does not become more extended. The following are the first and the last observations which were made by Citizen Mechain, on the 15th of the month:—mean time,  $9^{\circ} 24' 6''$ ; right ascension  $249^{\circ} 18'$ ; south declination  $6^{\circ} 11' 31''$ . We may observe, from the actual position of this comet, that its distance from the sun is necessarily greater than that of the sun from the earth. It rises towards the north pole, proceeding by the left side of Serpentarius, and the opposite side of Hercules.

The Pope has lately ordered subterranean researches to be made at Nettuno, to excavate the antiquities that are presumed to lie buried there. There have been already found the hand of a colossal statue, and subsequently the tail of a horse in bronze, and a part of its drapery of the same metal. There have also been recently discovered paved saloons of Mosaic, decorated with paintings that are very much damaged, with the exception of a head in perfect preservation. These researches are made at the expence of the Holy Father. He has lately prohibited, under the most rigorous penalties, the exportation of such antiquities as shall be excavated out of the territory of Rome.

The first fair of books at New York, lately instituted, and held in imitation of the famous fairs of Leipzig and of Frankfurt in Germany, has surpassed all the hopes that had been conceived of its success. A second fair of the same kind is intended to be established at Philadelphia, which will be opened every first Tuesday of September. The geographical subdivision, and the numerous distinct capitals, in Germany and America, render these fairs necessary and useful.

There has lately appeared, at *Jenâ*, the first volume of a Collection of the Works of SPINOZA;

SPINOZA; the second and last volume will follow immediately. This edition is perfectly complete, and very correct. The Editor is M. PAULUS, Professor of Divinity, well-known for his knowledge in the Oriental languages, and for his Commentary on the New Testament. As there has never been hitherto a complete collection of the works of that great philosopher, and as some of them had become rare, this information must be equally interesting to the literati, and to all who are lovers of philosophy.

Citizen SEQUIN, an Associate Member of the National Institute, lately read two Memoirs relative to *cinnabar*, in which that chemist endeavours to prove, that *ethiops* and *cinnabar* are only a composition of sulphur and of mercury, without oxygen and without hydrogen; that these two substances only differ from one another in the proportion of their principles or constituent parts, and, above all, in the degree of union of their molecules or particles; that this proportion, and this degree of union, are invariable in cinnabar; and, on the contrary, very variable in *ethiops*; and, lastly, that cinnabar is a compound of thirteen parts and one-third of sulphur, and of eighty-six parts and two-thirds of mercury.

Citizen SEQUIN has likewise lately read to the Institute, a Memoir on Colophony, a sort of hard resin, with which the strings of musical instruments are rubbed. After having shewn that very good colophony is only a resin perfectly purged of essential oil, and from which a portion of its hydrogen has been taken; after having likewise proved that the colophony used in commerce contains more or less of essential oil, and consequently is more or less defective; he has given the following recipe to obtain it very good:—Melt some pitch in boiling water, dissolve it in alcohol; introduce into this dissolution some muriatic oxygenated acid; pour in some water to separate the resin from the ether which collects or forms; dissolve the resin in caustic alkali, and precipitate it by acetic acid. By this process, he adds, you will compound a very pure colophony, transparent, very friable, easy to reduce to fine and very dry powder: in fine, possessing all the qualities that constitute good colophony, and of which Citizen Sequin is so much the better qualified a judge, as he has practised the art wherein this substance is made use of, as well as cultivated the science that produces it.

*Mines.*—The Consuls of the French Republic have ordered, by an *arrêté* of the 23d of *Pluviose*, year 10, on the Report of the Minister of the Interior, the establishment of two practical schools, for the exploitation and digging of mines, and the treatment of mineral substances. The one is placed in the Department of Mont Blanc, in the district Des Moutiers, at the lead-mines of Pezay; the other in the Department of La Sarre, at the forges of Geislautern, near Sarrebruck. The first of these schools will offer extensive and various means of instruction, chiefly with a view to metallurgy; it is placed on a very rich lead-mine, near to the silver one of Allemont, as likewise to the spathic mines of iron of the Isere and of Mont Blanc; to the works in which these valuable metals are treated, in order to obtain from them a steel analogous to that of Carinthia and of Styria, and at a very little distance from the salt-pits of Conflans and of Moutiers. The pupils will have opportunities of observing the great geological phenomena, which the chain of the Alps presents; they will have before their eyes the different circumstances, which accompany the numerous strata of minerals which it presents in those imposing masses, bristled with asperities, and of the profound rents or dissections, which ancient revolutions of the globe have produced there. The furnaces, forges, copper-works, tin-works, of Geislautern, and the steel-works of Goffontaine, will enable the pupils of the school placed in the Department of the Sarre, to pursue the operations relative to the melting of minerals, of iron, and to the different modifications of that metal. They will fix their attention on the economy and the improvements which may be extended to those works. The state of preservation of the woods, the low price of combustibles, and the diversity and abundance of mineral substances found there, have rendered this department the most proper for such fabrics as have those materials for their object. These fabrics are already there in great numbers, and cannot but increase. The rich mines of pit-coal in the environs of Sarrebruck will offer to the pupils regular exploitations in the labours wherein they will be exercised. They will be able to visit frequently the mines of quicksilver, of lead, and of copper, of Mont Tonnerre, as well as the beautiful salt-works of Kreutznack. They will be sent, without any great charge, to the collieries of Eichweiler,



Eschweiler, to the mines of calamine, in the *ci-devant* Duchy of Limbourg; they will follow the processes relative to the alloying of this substance to copper, in the brass manufactures of Stolberg; and, lastly, the Departments of Ourthe, of Jemappes, and of the North, will offer to them, independently of many saline preparations, great works for the extraction of coal, where they will see the application of the powerful means whereby art can surmount the greatest difficulties. These two practical schools will form an union of all that can be desired, in order to form miners and metallurgists. That of Pezay is already organized. The talents, the experience, and the zeal of the persons, who have been appointed to it, give reason to hope for all imaginable success from this establishment. The First Consul has named, on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, and the presentation of the Council of Mines, Citizen SCHREIBER Engineer in Chief and Director General of the Establishment of Pezay;—Citizens HASSENFRATZ and BAILLET, also Engineers in Chief of the Mines, Professors, the one of Metallurgy, the other of Exploitation;—Citizen BROCHANT, Engineer, Professor of Geology and of Mineralogy. The Assemblage of the Director General and of the Professors forms an Executive Committee, both for the conduct of the mine of Pezay, and for the instruction of the pupils; this committee to correspond with the Council of Mines at Paris. The practical school of Geislauren to be organized in a similar manner; but it will have more particularly for its object the treatment of iron, the labours of extraction, certain preparations of saline substances, that of metallic oxydes, and of the earths proper for painting, for glass-works and potteries, and for the coloration of enamels. These two establishments will speedily lead to sensible ameliorations in the art of extracting and of preparing minerals; they will likewise give birth to a more prosperous and active management in the multiplied fabrics which depend on them.

The first number of a very superb work has been lately published in French, at Metz and Paris, (a translation from the German), entitled *Figures d'Homère*, &c. or *Figures of Homer*, designed after the antique, by H. G. TISCHBEIN, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Naples, with the Explications of CHR. G. HEYNE, Professor of the *Belles Lettres* at the University of Göttingen. This collection, so

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interesting for the arts, is in one volume in folio, on large fine vellum paper, with very beautiful characters. Its author is well known as one of the most distinguished and laborious artists of our age.—When the work is completed, it will form two considerable volumes, one of which will contain a collection of all the monuments which have a relation to the Iliad; and the other, of all those which have a relation to the Odyssey. It will be the Homer of painters and sculptors; and, considered in this point of view, a classical work for artists. It will be classical also for all the friends of antiquity and of the Prince of Poets, who will find in it a visible commentary on the Iliad and Odyssey, in the representation of the events, the arms, the costume, and the utensils of those remote times. The number here announced, and which is the first of the Iliad, contains the six following plates, three of which are appropriated to the person of the poet, and form a sort of introduction:—1. A head of Homer, after the bust of Farnese, designed by Tischbein, and engraved by Raphael Morghen, first engraver to the King of Naples.—This engraving, executed in the most superb style, renders with spirit and fidelity the character and the majesty of the original.—2. Homer instructed by the Muses, after a cameo in the possession of Sir William Hamilton.—3. The apotheosis of Homer, after a silver cup in the Herculanæum Museum. This valuable *morceau* had been copied in Winckelmann's History of the Arts, where it forms the first vignette of the second volume: but it is easy to see how much it had been disfigured, and with what perfection it is rendered in the present collection.—4. Helen conducted to the tomb of Paris; after an Etruscan sarcophagus in the Gallery of Florence: the design is of exquisite purity and grace.—5. The heads of the seven principal heroes of the Iliad; designed and grouped in a characteristic manner by Tischbein, after seven beautiful antique busts. This plate is also from the graver of Raphael Morghen: it has a very capital effect. Tischbein has displayed much judgment and spirit in the oppositions and the relations of the character of the different heads. That of Menelaüs contrasts with that of Agamemnon—that of Diomed with that of Ulysses—and so of the others. We perceive, in all the traits of these heads, how much the artists who produced them were filled with the genius of Homer; and all that the poet says of his heroes, is found here again



again in their images. M. Tischbein has been accused, but on slight grounds, of embellishing the monuments which he copied—of idealizing them, and bestowing on them an expression which they really had not. This charge would be a high encomium for a modern artist, who would thus be presumed to have more of a correct genius than his masters. But those who speak thus have no idea of the infinite care that Tischbein and his best pupils have exerted in the copying of all the monuments, which he gives us with the most scrupulous fidelity, and in the true spirit of the antique. A design has been often begun again five times over; and all possible means have been used to procure the most exact copies. Fortunately, they have at Paris an opportunity of ascertaining the rigorous exactitude of one of those designs, which may afford sufficient proof for the others.—The head of Menelaüs is in the Museum, next to the Laocoon, at its right, in the embrasure of the window. The spectator has only to compare this monument with the design which Tischbein has drawn from it, and he cannot but be struck with the fidelity of execution, as well as with the character itself of the aspect.—VI. The body of Antilochus, placed on his car by Nestor, after a bas-relief of white marble. This number is further ornamented with several vignettes and tail-pieces, copied from different antiques, such, for example, as an engraved cornaline, representing a lyre, above which flutters a butterfly, with the antients a symbol of the soul, which is delighted at the sound of the chords of that instrument. Every plate is accompanied with

an explication, by the celebrated M. Heyne, to whom literature and the sciences are under great obligations. The end of these explications is not to give archaeological details on the monuments represented, but to point out and develop their spirit in relation to the art. Besides the explanations annexed to each plate, the first number includes two pieces of the highest interest, one entitled HOMER, and the other THE ILIAD, on the ideal in the arts of design, on the mode of transformation which poetical conceptions ought to undergo, in order to become susceptible of being represented sensibly, and in visible traits, by the pencil of the painter, or by the chisel of the sculptor; and on several other fundamental ideas of the theory of the arts.—These explications are translated into French by Citizen Villers, author of the Exposition of the Philosophy of Kant.

The booksellers and other persons connected with literature, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, have entered into a well-compacted association for the purpose of establishing, in London, a DAILY MORNING and a DAILY EVENING Newspaper. The respectability and the extent of this association warrant the expectation, that these newspapers will do honour to the English press, and be a means of diffusing the earliest and most authentic political intelligence, as well as of exciting a more general patronage towards the current literature. The publication will take place early in the next year.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"My Banks they are furnish'd with Bees," a celebrated Elegy, composed by the late Mr. Jonathan Battisbill.*

THIS elegy, or glee, is composed for three voices, a counter, tenor, and bass, and forms a finely-harmonized ballad of four verses. The parts are constructed and combined with that judgment and cadence by which the productions of this real master are distinguished; and the melody every where exhibits marks of his elegant and cultivated fancy. Though the superstructure of the composition is repeated four times, the bass, we observe, is every time most ingeniously varied, by which a constantly new effect

is produced, no less pleasing than judicious and appropriate. This elegy is presented to the public by Mr. Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral, who, we are glad to learn, is in possession of some posthumous anthems by the same great composer, which he means shortly to commit to the press.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, with a Violin Accompaniment, ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to Miss Carew, by Veronica Ciacchettini.*

These sonatas, in which Madame Ciacchettini has introduced the old admired Scotch tune, "There's no Luck about the House."



House," a beautiful and popular air of Andreozzi's, another of Baldwin's, and two of Mozart's, are distinguished by the high and florid style of their opening movements, and the artful and agreeable contrast produced by the succeeding strains. They are valuable, as combining two most important requisites in this species of composition—pleasure to the ear, and improvement to the finger; and these, we doubt not, will ensure them an extensive sale.

*Harril the Brave, and Brissawa the Fair, sung by Mr. Incedon. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has exhibited much judgment, as well as genius, in this composition. The words, which are from the pen of Mr. Ashburnham, and possess in a considerable degree the *furia poetica*, have inspired the composer with correspondent ideas, and dictated a style which, we can justly say, greatly partakes of that bold simplicity and genuine expression so observable in the vocal productions of the great English masters of the last age.

*Le Tour de Weymouth, et le Retour à Windsor. A grand and favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to their Majesties. Composed by Theodore Smith, Esq.*

Mr. Theodore Smith, in this musical *devoir* paid to their Majesties, has acquitted himself in a style no way derogatory to the repute he so justly holds as a piano-forte and vocal composer. Strength of fancy and justness of disposition form the leading features of the piece, and the force and variety of the effect will ensure many admirers. The whole sonata, including a ballad of two verses, introduced as a vocal *coda*, occupies eleven pages, and forms the thirty-eighth work which Mr. Smith has presented to the public.

*A favourite Duett for Two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon.*

This duett, though not of the highest description, is by no means destitute of merit. We find, it is true, but little originality of fancy, yet the parts are put together with considerable judgment; and by the artful disposal of the passages, and judicious contrast of the movements, an effect is produced which cannot fail to recommend the composition to the notice of practitioners on the instrument for which it is written.

*The Country School-boy and Rosa, A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Dutches of Devonshire, by T. Haigh. The Words by Mr. Hurlestone.*

The melody of this little song is conceived with a simplicity admirably suited to the subject and style of the words, which are written by Mr. Hurlestone, author of *Crotchet Lodge*, and other successful dramatic pieces; and form a pleasing specimen of the lighter cast of lyric poetry. Were this ballad communicated to the musical world through the medium of public performance, we think it would certainly soon become popular.

*The Chase, a New March and Hunting Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.*

We acknowledge some merit in this piece, but cannot say that it ranks with the best of Mr. Butler's productions. A grand objection to the *March* is, that it opens with the very notes of the subject of Cramer's celebrated piece of the same description: and the *Rondo* is relieved by so little digressive matter, as to weary the ear, short as is the movement, before we get to its end. The horn-notes, we must, however, in justice say, are arranged with judgment, and strongly picture the scene to which they are intended to call the mind.

*A New Slow Movement, and a beautiful Persian Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. H. Butler.*

We greatly admire this little piece. The air merits the epithet *beautiful*, applied to it in the title: and Mr. Butler's introductory movement ushers it to the ear with a sweet and perfectly appropriate effect. The taste with which he has arranged the air as a rondo, also claims our commendatory notice; and we are only sorry he has not superadded an accompaniment for a violin or flute, of which his subject was particularly susceptible.

*"The Haunt of Fairies," a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for a Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by Thomas Thompson.*

We find much to admire in this little song. The melody, like the words, which are from the elegant pen of Mrs. Barbauld, is easy, natural, and characteristic. The accompaniment, though light, is prettily fancied, and forms no inconsiderable embellishment to the air.

*The much admired Cymbal Dance, in the New Pantomime of The Seven Champions. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, and as a Duett for Flutes, by J. Sanderson.*

This dance consists of an easy flow of natural and connected passages, and forms an exercise for the piano-forte which will be found useful to young practitioners. Its adaptation for two flutes is arranged with considerable address, and cannot fail to please flute-performers in general.

*Hornpipe, as danced by Miss Denny, in the Eclipse, performed at the Royal Circus. Composed by W. Ware.*

Where little is meant, little ought to be expected. This hornpipe is but a trifle, but at the same time, we must say, a very pleasing trifle; and it sets Mr. Ware's fancy, as far as respects such limited efforts, in a favourable point of view.

*"Poor Will," a Ballad, written by Mr. Anderson. Composed by Thomas Thompson, Organist, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

Neither the poetry nor the music of this

song possess any great claims to our approbation. The melody is flimsy, and the lines dull and uninteresting.

*Air, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by John Langshaw, Organist, Lancaster.*

We cannot bestow much commendation on this production. The theme is insipidly conceived, and the variations, though well calculated for practice, are dry and inelegant.

Since our last Number, a Musical Afterpiece, called, A Tale of Mystery, translated from the French by Mr. Holcroft, and forming a species of drama entirely new to this country, has been produced with signal success at Covent-garden Theatre. The music is composed by Dr. Busby, and the high applause it has received from all degrees of the public will induce us to take the earliest opportunity of presenting our readers with our strictures on its particular merits.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. GEORGE HUDSON'S (CHESTER) for the making or manufacturing of MINERAL or FOSSIL ALKALI.

THIS gentleman enumerates a great number of substances which he makes use of for the purpose of obtaining the mineral alkali, with the particulars of each process in the manufacture. It will give a general idea of his plan, to particularize the method which he takes with kelp; this is the substance that stands most prominent in the specification. To two hundred weight and a half of kelp, beat into very small pieces, or ground into powder, he adds one hundred and a half of soapers-ashes, and one hundred weight of waste tan, which he mixes together with water, or other fluid, till it comes to a proper consistency; it then is to be taken and placed on the bottom of a reverberatory furnace, the construction of which is shewn by a drawing annexed to the specification; a strong heat is to be applied, and constantly kept up, and the flame made to pass over and act upon the mixture. At the interval of every ten minutes, more water is to be thrown in, and more tanner's waste bark, and the whole to be kept moving about with an

iron spatula: at the end of four hours the substance begins to flux, and in about six hours it will be found completely fluxed, and the operation finished.

MR. FORDER'S (PORTSEA) for a METHOD of STOPPING the LEAKS, &c. of SHIPS.

According to the plan described by the Patentee, all trifling damages sustained by any vessels may be repaired without bringing them into dock. He has contrived a kind of diving-machine, made principally of copper and leather, the joints of which are to be rendered water-tight, by a sort of cement, likewise described in the specification. Mr. Forder has not forgotten, that air and light will be wanted by the diver, for both of which he has provided; he seems also to have taken into consideration the immense pressure to which the machine must be subject at any given depth below the surface, and has so constructed it, that it may sustain the force: he has also a contrivance for taking down lighted candles, when the work is to be performed in the night. According to the plan which he has submitted to the public, the diver may remain under-water, without



without inconvenience two hours, during which a considerable quantity of work may be performed with regard to stopping leaks, &c.

**MR. THOMAS SAWDON'S (LINCOLN)** *for a MACHINE for CUTTING STRAW for FODDER for CATTLE, on PRINCIPLES entirely new.*

This machine is worked by hand. A man turns a wheel four feet in diameter, this gives motion to a wooden roller, inlaid with ribs of iron, and to one made of cast-iron; by the operation of these the hay or straw is drawn from the box to the knives, of which two or three are fixed upon an iron axle, and are of course turned round with the motion of the wheel, and are made to cut against a plate of polished steel.

*Observation.*—The particular principles of this machine, by which it is distinguished from other straw-cutters, made upon plans somewhat similar, cannot be explained without reference to the drawings which accompany the specification.

**MR. WILLIAM WALMSLEY'S (MANCHESTER)** *for a MACHINE for BATTING and OPENING COTTON-WOOL, SHEEP'S-WOOL, TOW, HEMP, and FLAX.*

The Patentee has given with his specification a bird's-eye-view, a side-view, and an end-view, of his machine; by these, and a careful attention to his description, the mechanic and manufacturer will be able to estimate the value and importance of the invention.

**LORD DUNDONALD'S,** *for a METHOD or METHODS of preparing a SUBSTITUTE or SUBSTITUTES for GUM-SENEGAL, and other GUMS, extensively employed in certain BRANCHES of MANUFACTURE.*

Lord Dundonald's invention consists in procuring a substitute for gum from the class of plants called in botany lichens;—from the plants of hemp and flax, previously to being steeped in water, or after having been steeped;—likewise from the bark or rind of the willow or lime-tree.

The first process in preparing gum from the lichen is to free it of the outer skin of the plant, and the resinous matter, which is done by scalding it two or three times in boiling water, or by actually boiling it for fifteen or twenty minutes, then washing it in cold water, and laying it afterwards on a stone or brick-floor for ten or twelve hours.

The scalded lichen is then to be put into a copper boiler, with a due proportion of water, that is, about two wine-gallons to every pound of lichen, and boiled during ten or twelve hours, adding about a quarter of an ounce of soda, or pearl-ashes, for every pound of lichen, or, instead of these salts, about two ounces of volatile alkali. The boiling should be continued until the liquor acquires a considerable degree of gummy consistence: it is then suffered to drain, and after to be squeezed in a press similar to that used by the melters of tallow.

The first boiling does not extract the whole of the gum, and should be repeated a second and even a third time, diminishing, at each time, the quantity of water and the quantity of alkali: but when the volatile alkali is made use of, the boiler must be made of iron, instead of copper, which is acted upon by the volatile alkali.

Hemp, flax, and the bark of the willow and lime-trees, or sea-weed, are to be heated in a similar manner, to extract the gum or mucilage contained in them; and his Lordship includes in this Patent every tree, plant, or vegetable, of whatever kind, from which a gum is to be extracted by the action of volatile or fixed alkaline salts, when used in the processes of maceration, digestion, or boiling these vegetable matters.

*Observations.*—It does not appear, from the trials made by Lord Dundonald, that there is any very great difference in the produce of gum from the lichen, collected from different trees or shrubs: all of which answer equally well for yielding a gum fit for calico printing. The lichen is most abundant on trees that grow on a poor stiff clay soil, particularly if situated at some considerable height above the level of the sea. It should be pulled in very dry weather; and if a sufficient quantity of it is not to be found in this country, it may be had in unlimited abundance from Norway, Sweden, and the northern parts of America, where it grows from twelve to eighteen inches in length, depressing the branches of the tree by its weight.

The lichen does not consist entirely of a gummy matter; there is an outer skin, below that a green resinous matter; and the remainder of the plant consists partly of gum, partly of something analogous to animal substances, and a small proportion of fibrous matter, which cannot be dissolved by boiling, or the action of alkaline salts.

MR.

MR. NATHAN SMITH'S (BRIGHTHELMSTONE) for a METHOD of CONSTRUCTION or MAKING a VAPOUR-BATH or VESSEL, of different Sizes and Shapes, by uniting thereto, and using therewith, a certain MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT or MACHINE called an AIR-PUMP or EXHAUSTER, for curing and relieving PERSONS afflicted with the GOUT, putrid and inflammatory SORES of various KINDS with which the HUMAN BODY may be afflicted.

This vapour-bath is made either to receive the whole body of the patient, or any particular part of it that is afflicted. It is first filled with steam, and then the external air is drawn out of the vessel in a less or greater degree, as the patient can bear it, thus giving aid to the elastic

force of the internal air contained within the human body, to throw out and expel the matter which occasions pain, or hinders the natural functions of the human frame. The operation is to be repeated each time as often as it may be deemed necessary.

*Observation.*—This specification seems defective, in not shewing more particularly the methods of letting in the steam, and exhausting the air; if this be an objection, it is imputed to an oversight, as we know the ingenious Patentee is not only willing, but desirous of exhibiting, to men of science and ingenuity, the whole process. How far his practice has been successful, and answerable to his expectations, we have not been able to ascertain.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

- ANNESLEY, Abraham Levy, Chiswell street, merchant, (Griffiths, Secondaries Office, Temple  
 Augarde, Joseph, and F. J. Alaincant, Oxford street, hosiery, &c. (Sherwood and Farrell, Canterbury street  
 Brit, William Loddon, Norfolk, shopkeeper, (Goodwin, Norwich  
 Blunt, Thomas, Godalming, scrivener. (Tourle, Palmer, and Pugh, Gray's inn  
 Bennett, William, Greenfield street, Mile end, merchant. (Jackson, Walbrook  
 Button, Amy, Reading, innkeeper. (Batton and Anstice, Temple  
 Bird, Henry, Clifton, Gloucester, shoemaker. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn  
 Brogi, Francis, Thanet-place, Italian merchant. (Hough, Villers street  
 Bennett, Joseph, Blackman street, carpenter. (Speck, St. John's, Southwark  
 Barratt, Phineas, Strand, goldsmith. (Higden and Lym, Currier's hall  
 Ball, James, Taunton, hawker. (Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester  
 Bird, John, Park street, St. George, Hanover square, butcher. (Rivers, Basing lane  
 Clarke, Daniel, Liverpool, master mariner. (Blackstock, Temple  
 Cawthorn, Samuel, York, grocer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn  
 Cockerell, Michael, Walpole, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Claude, Halesworth  
 Clark, William, Newport, perfumer. (Walker, Coleman street  
 Champion, William, Worktop, late partner with John Gillat and Joseph Hawkworth, Sheffield, brewers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn  
 Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen draper. (Loxley, Cheapside  
 Chaplin, Thomas, Kingston, Hull, merchant. (Ellis, Curstorf street  
 Craik, James, Union court, Broad street, (surviving partner of William Harden), insurance broker. (Doute and Rivington, Fenchurch buildings  
 Curtis, Michael, and James Henry Alexander Scott, Watling street, wine and brandy merchants. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars  
 Dring, William and David, Brightelmstone, shopkeepers. Wild, Warwick square  
 Dalhanty, Mary, and Anne Baker, Sackville street, milliners. (Saunders, Charlotte street, Rathbone place  
 Etherington, David, York, merchant, &c. (Reffar, 32, King-street, Holborn  
 Ercks, Henry, Gloucester, sugar refiner. (Chelton, Chaucery lane  
 Furtade, Isaac Ribeiro, South street, Finsbury square, merchant. (Doble and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street  
 Fowler, William Shifford, coal and liquor merchant. (Hall, No. 13, Queen street, Cheapside  
 Gale, Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, &c. (Willis, Warrford court  
 Gillman, Thomas, Norwich, linen draper. (Foster, Son, Vathank, and Foster, Norwich  
 Gill, William, Wakefield, ironmonger. (Evans, Furnival's inn  
 Hodgson, Luke, Cow lane, apothecary. (Brewer, Cow lane  
 Harrison, William, junior, Newport street, commission agent broker. (Palmer, Parker, and Cuppage, Essex street  
 Haynes, Mathew, Newington, haberdasher. (Field, Friday street  
 Haywood, Joseph, and Joseph Cotterel, Bromley park, Abbott's Bromley, farmers. (Croxall and Holbeck, Sutton Coldfield  
 Hill, James Coygarne, Lombard street, jeweller. (Mag-nal, Warwick square  
 Hambly, William, Falmouth, and of Great Bell alley, London, merchant. (Hurle, Cloak lane  
 Hore, James, Temple, formerly of Essex street, Strand, scrivener. (Bremridge, Common Pleas Office, Temple  
 Jowett, James, Rhodes Green, Rothwell, coal-miner. Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn  
 Jones, David, Commerce Row, Christ Church, Surrey, baker. (Lucas, New Cavendish street  
 King, John, Portland place, banker, &c. (Paterfon, Furnival's inn  
 Lang, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Under the firm of Thomas Lang and Co. and of Duncombe, Comber, and Co., (Sykes, New inn  
 Lake, William, partner with John Leer, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Flashman, Ely place  
 Levy, Samuel, King street, Tower hill, shopfeller. (Howard, Jewry street  
 Leach, John Aikew, Jewry street, wine merchant. (Luskett, Basinghall street  
 Lukin, George, and William Neve, London, merchants. (Vizard, Gray's inn  
 Miller, John, Abbey, Holme Cultram, grocer. (Clemell, Staples inn  
 Mills, Daniel, Liverpool, merchant. (Willis, Warrford court  
 Moyser, Joseph, Sutton upon Derwent, and George Best, millers. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn  
 Nix, James, Great Yarmouth, breeches maker, &c. (Parten, Cross street, Hatton garden  
 Osbaldestone, Alexander, Bruton street, worstedman. (Chip-pindall, Great Queen street  
 Peach, Robert, Wakefield, wool stapler. (Schofield, Hor-bury, and Foljambe, Wakefield  
 Proffer, William, Backhill, Hatton garden, whitesmith. (Flashman, Ely place  
 Prager, Mark, Finsbury place, grocer. (Sarel, Surrey street  
 Rawlins, James, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, hardware-man. (Allen, London street  
 Schotel, Bartholomew, Mansion House street, merchant. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row  
 Solomonson, Solomon, New street, Bishopsgate street, mer-chant. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square  
 Sandoz, Charles, Richmond buildings, Dean street, Soho, watchmaker. (Collet, Wimbourn, and Collet, Chancery lane  
 Seymour, Henry, Maidenhead, coal merchant. (Pearson and Son, Temple  
 Sutcliffe, John, York, chymist, &c. (Evans, Furnival's inn  
 Smith, John, Wakefield, hatter. (Evans, Furnival's inn  
 Spencer, Richard, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, Tem-ple



Canley, John, Weatheroak hill, King's Norton, farmer.  
 (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn  
 Sheldon, Daniel, Wood street, warehouseman. (Jones, Ba-  
 singhall street.  
 Stretch, Thomas, Grafton-street, St. Pancras, grocer.  
 (Fulden and Burgoyne, Duke street, Grosvenor square  
 Treppass, William, St. Martin's le Grand, bookseller.  
 (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley.  
 True, Thomas, Stamford, draper, &c. (Smart, Staples  
 inn  
 Twiss, Richard, Upper Titchfield street, paper manufac-  
 turer. (Moore, Woodstock-street  
 Turner, William, Floore, baker. (Kinderley, Long, and  
 Ince, Symond's inn  
 Vincent, James, Wapping wall, Cheesemonger. (Good,  
 Temple  
 Walsdale, William, Oxford street, linen draper. (Birket,  
 Bond court, Walbrook  
 Welsborne, Charles, Eveham, grocer. (Smart, Staples  
 inn  
 Williams, Thomas, and William Pondered, Little Sullen  
 street, Clerkenwell, tinplate workers. (Winter, Kaye,  
 Freshfield, and Beckwith  
 Winnenny, John, Elland, Halifax, innkeeper. (Coulthurt,  
 Bedford row  
 Ward, Joseph, Brentwood, publican. (Hodgson, Gray's  
 inn  
 White, Thomas, White yard, Rosemary lane, cooper. (Par-  
 nell, Spitalfields

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderfon, Robert John, Throgmorton street, merchant,  
 Dec. 4  
 Atheron, Thomas Nelson, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 1  
 Atkinson, Peter, Sculcoates, ship builder, Dec. 10  
 Allen, John, Birmingham, corn dealer, Dec. 14  
 Bucknell, Lyden, Kennington, haberdasher, Nov. 30  
 Bradley, Joseph, Shawbanks, calico manufacturer, Nov.  
 17  
 Bradley, Anthony, Ashborne, and Thomas Marshall, Bird-  
 grove, cotton spinners, joint and separate estates, final  
 Nov. 17  
 Bolton, George, Witney, brandy merchant, Nov. 18  
 Bunting, Jonathan, and Michael Cutler, Bedford street,  
 Covent garden, woollen drapers, joint estate, and final  
 dividend of the separate estate of Cutler, Nov. 30  
 Brasbridge, Joseph, Fleet street, silversmith, Dec. 14  
 Burn, Edward, Westham, baker, Nov. 23  
 Burford, John, Holborn bridge, linen draper, Dec. 1  
 Bacon, John, Sutton in Ashfield, cotton spinner, Nov. 26  
 Berkeley, Robert Rowland, Worcester, scrivener, Jan. 4,  
 1803  
 Burley, Joseph, Wakefield, grocer, Dec. 4  
 Beeson, John, Lancaster, merchant and linen draper, Ni-  
 ven Moore, and Joseph Wilkinson, Lancaster, merchants,  
 and Joseph Wilkinson, Trinidad, merchant, joint estate,  
 and separate estate of Niven Moore, Dec. 7  
 Burnett, John, and John Fergusson, Preston, linen drapers,  
 Dec. 6  
 Bond, William, Kirkoswald, and John Wilson, Highbank  
 Hill, jun. dealers, Dec. 3  
 Barry, John, Orchard street, haberdasher, Dec. 7  
 Bull, James Edward Bowyer, City road, baker, Dec. 18  
 Benckirt, George Frederick, Swanmead, Bermondsey, lea-  
 ther dresser, Dec. 21  
 Burkett, Miles, Gray's Thurrock, and of Three Cranes  
 wharf, soap manufacturer, Dec. 7  
 Bushell, Joseph McCormack, East street, Red Lion square,  
 Dec. 21  
 Banner, Thomas Porter, New court, Crutchedfriars, mer-  
 chant, Dec. 14  
 Clegg, John, and John Prince, Watling street, warehous-  
 men, Nov. 30  
 Cheap, Andrew, and Andrew Loughnan, New court, Swi-  
 thin's lane, merchants, Nov. 16 and Dec. 7. Separate  
 estate of Loughnan, Dec. 7  
 Careless, Joseph, Bow lane, warehouseman, Dec. 14  
 Coleby, Joshua, Hamstead, Norfolk, merchant, Nov. 16  
 Conthard, Joseph, Bucklesbury, warehouseman, Dec. 7  
 Cooper, Henry, Sandwich, linen draper, Nov. 27  
 Collins, Michael, Wincanton, linen draper, Dec. 4  
 Cunningham, James, Yoxford, grocer, &c. Dec. 11  
 Cohen, Jacob, Hayden square, chair manufacturer, Dec. 11  
 Clegg, Joseph, and John Whitby, Liverpool, merchants,  
 Nov. 30  
 Coxon, Joseph, Queen street, Cheapside, merchant, surviv-  
 ing partner of Robert Henderson, Dec. 4  
 Collshaw, Thomas, Ashborn, carrier, Dec. 6  
 Cooke, John, White Horse lane, Stepney, coal merchant,  
 Dec. 18  
 Chatterton, Thomas, and Edward Wells, Brenchley, hat  
 manufacturers, Dec. 7  
 Donaldson, Robert, Liverpool, haberdasher, Nov. 20  
 Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, Dec. 4  
 Draper, James, Sherrard street, cabinet maker, Dec. 11  
 Dale, Henry, Leek, grocer, &c. Dec. 6  
 Deaves, Henry, late of New York, now of Liverpool, mer-  
 chant, Dec. 9  
 Dawson, George, Lancaster, merchant, Dec. 13  
 Edwards, Hugh, St. Ives, Cornwall, merchant, final, Dec.  
 23  
 Ewins, William, and William James, Birmingham, com-  
 position ornament manufacturers, Nov. 20  
 Evans, John, Wapping, linen draper, Dec. 11  
 Froome, John, Bermondsey street, currier, Nov. 13  
 Firth, John, Sowerby, corn factor, Dec. 1  
 Flinders, John, Nottingham, hoffer, Dec. 8  
 Farrow, Thomas, Durham, grocer, Dec. 13  
 Gouthit, William, Old Fish street, dry salter, Dec. 2  
 Gumbrett, John, and Edward Chiles, Richmond, carpen-  
 ters, &c. Dec. 7  
 Guyer, Richard, Gracechurch street, hatter, Dec. 14  
 Gilham, Richard, Halywell street, tavern keeper, Dec. 21  
 Harrison, John, Sunderland, ship owner, Nov. 15  
 Holmes, Edward, and William Hall, Crosby square, mer-  
 chants, Dec. 14  
 Humphries, Evan, Bristol, victualler, &c. Dec. 1  
 Holland, Thomas, Bedfordbury, woollen draper, Dec. 14  
 Heslop, Margaret, Manchester, hoffer, Nov. 30  
 Huband, Thomas, Bromsgrove, scrivener, &c. Nov. 20  
 Hayes, Jnr Middleton, Ludlow, woollen draper, &c. Dec. 7  
 Hogshead, George, and Robert Phipps, Gutter lane, ribbon  
 manufacturers, Dec. 4  
 Heald, William, Timothy, and Richard Henry, Wakefield,  
 Joseph Heald, King street, London, and Richard Foster,  
 Wakefield, merchants, Nov. 20  
 Higgins, Thomas, Throgmorton street, merchant, Dec. 14  
 Hanson, John, Atherstone, wine & spirit merchant, Dec. 6  
 Hornby, Nathaniel, Newcastle, woollen draper, Dec. 15  
 Healy, John, Lyttal street, brewer, Dec. 7  
 Hall, John, Hensbridge, late of Finsbury place, merchant,  
 Dec. 18  
 Hillyer, Thomas, Funtington, timber merchant, Dec. 30  
 Hine, Thomas, Oxford, innholder, Dec. 19  
 Jameson, Richard Bayley, Droitwich, Dec. 24  
 Ibett, John, Crown street, Finsbury square, shoemaker,  
 Nov. 30  
 Ireland, William, Nathaniel Calvert, James Overend, and  
 Corney Tomlinson, final of the separate estate of Calvert,  
 Nov. 25  
 Jones, Hannah, Dolgock, malter, Nov. 20  
 Jones, Shadrach, Bartholomew close, merchant, Dec. 21  
 Langford, Thomas Stringer, Chester, upholsterer, Nov. 13  
 Lawton, James, Montague street, Spitalfields, chairmaker,  
 Nov. 16  
 Long, William, Stonehouse, hatter, Nov. 23  
 Lowes, David, and John Henry Rigg, Hart street, Covent  
 garden, brandy merchants, Nov. 30  
 Larard, Francis, Manchester, liquor merchant, Dec. 20  
 Middleton, William, John Holland Pemberton, and George  
 Felton, Liverpool, merchants, joint estate, and separate  
 estate of Felton, Nov. 10  
 Morton, Simon, Witney, Oxford, blanket weaver, Nov. 18  
 Myers, James, Sunderland, hardwareman, Nov. 15  
 Mowbrlyan, Samuel, Deal, tailor, Nov. 24  
 Meffe, Stanislas Grandelos, Finsbury square, merchant,  
 Nov. 27  
 Macklin, John, Cheapside, stationer, Dec. 7  
 Neale, Pendock, Thornhaugh street, mariner, Dec. 1  
 Nantes, Henry, Warnford court, surviving partner of Rich.  
 Mulman Trench Chiswell, separate estate, final, Dec. 15  
 Owen, Robert, and William Mardie, Houndsditch, copper-  
 smiths, Dec. 14, joint estate, and separate estate of Owen  
 Osbaldeston, John, Southampton, baker, Dec. 10  
 Pringle, John, Wardour street, upholster, Nov. 20  
 Pemberton, Edward, and James Houlding, Liverpool, mer-  
 chants, Dec. 1  
 Platt, George, Weaky in Saddle worth, clothier, &c. Dec. 8  
 Pourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George, Broad street  
 buildings, merchants, Dec. 11  
 Powell, William, Shipton Mallett, innholder, Dec. 15  
 Ruffell, John, Moorfields, broker, Nov. 20  
 Rideal, William, Wakefield, merchant, Dec. 4  
 Reader, Henry, Leeds, mercer, Nov. 25  
 Ralfe, Thomas, and John Gauntlett, Leadenhall street,  
 merchants, Dec. 14  
 Ross, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, partner with William  
 Ross, Washington, North America, Nov. 20  
 Rickett, John, Bristol, toymaker, Dec. 3  
 Rutherford, Thomas, Scotch yard, Bush lane, broker, &c.  
 Dec. 7  
 Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine merchant, Dec. 7  
 Richard, John Peter, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 10  
 Reid, William, and Peter McDonald, Whitecross alley,  
 handkerchief manufacturers, Dec. 14  
 Serres, John Thomas, Wimpole street, bookseller, Nov. 27  
 Shaw, James, Toppeswith Haulgh, whitter, Nov. 21  
 Stringer, John, Stockport, cotton spinner, final, Nov. 17  
 Sanderion, James, and Nicholas, Blackrod, cotton manu-  
 facturers, Nov. 22  
 Stewart, Thomas, Dorset square, Cannon row, broker,  
 Nov. 23  
 Sweetland, David, Topham, merchant, Dec. 4  
 Scott, James, Stratford, lime burner, Nov. 27  
 Simcock, George, Hill and Tun yard, Fleet street, coach  
 master, Nov. 27  
 Smalley, William, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 2  
 Smallbones, Thomas, Buckingham street, Mary le bone,  
 carpenter, Dec. 4  
 Smith, Jonathan, Fore street, gold beater, Dec. 7  
 Scott, Mary, Henry Scott, and Edward Appieby, Hinckley,  
 hoffer, Dec. 8  
 Thomas, Rees, Broad street, St. Giles, glass seller, Dec. 14  
 Thomson, William, Preston, hawker, Dec. 6  
 Varley, Ingram, Wigan, Nov. 16  
 Vallett, Victor, Haliwell, chymist, Dec. 3  
 Watton, Richard, Upton magna, ironmaster, Dec. 6  
 Watkins, James, Paynhill, corn dealer, Nov. 18  
 Wetheral, Thomas, Sunderland, brazier, &c. Dec. 1  
 West, Thomas, Blackburn, cotton spinner, Dec. 2  
 Wood, Robert, Blackburn, muslin manufacturer, Dec. 14  
 Walker, Francis, and John Thompson, Sheffield, brewers,  
 Dec. 16  
 Yates, Thomas, Stockport, (partner with Charles Lewes,  
 late of Manchester) muslin manufacturer, Nov. 1

## LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

✚ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only List that can be useful to the public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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Dysenteria	5
Cholera	6
Amenorrhœa	32
Menorrhagia	14
Leucorrhœa	12
Ascites & Anasarca	23
Angina	11
Peritonitis	3
Paralysis	8
Rheumatismus	29
Colica Pictonum	5
Morbi Cutanei	19
Morbi Infantiles	27

During the present dispute with regard to the expediency of the vaccine inoculation, it may not be unseasonable to remark, that the only patient who has died under the immediate care of the Reporter during the last month owed the premature abridgment of his life to consequences arising from the variolous infection, which before his application to the Dispensary had been artificially communicated.

It is scarcely possible not to feel surprise and almost indignation at the obstinate stupidity with which so many still remain deaf to the authentic testimonies, and blind to the daily obtruding evidence,

in favour of Dr. Jenner's invaluable discovery.

In one of the epileptic cases, the disease appeared to have originally been occasioned by blows upon the head, which the boy had received from his schoolmaster, and also from the hand of a barbarous and unnatural parent. He has, for some time past, been in the habit, as a baker's apprentice, of carrying heavy burdens of bread to great distances, the pressure of which was calculated to produce cephalia, and to aggravate the pre disposition to his original disorder. Since, in consequence of professional advice, he has relinquished this occupation, his fits have occurred more rarely, and assume a less alarming appearance.

The writer, without any puerile ambition to rank among the medical innovators of the day, may be allowed to state the unexpected success, which, in various instances, appears to have attended a novel practice he has recently adopted in his treatment of epilepsy. Several of his patients, after having tried in vain almost every other reputed remedy, have been sensibly and speedily relieved by the daily use of the *warm-bath*.

The more than ordinary rigidity of fibre, which characterises the paroxysms, and, for the most part, the constitutions, of epileptics, cannot fail, in some measure, to be corrected by the *relaxing* influence of universal fomentation.



It is well-known, that it has been constantly administered with advantage in a variety of other spasmodic affections.

A person, who had been, for a considerable time, tortured with the colica-pictorum, was soon restored to comparative ease, and gradually to almost his accustomed health, by opium rubbed upon the surface, and thus mechanically forced into the interior of his frame; more than one instance of the beneficial effect arising from this particular mode of medicinal application, have long since been recorded in these Reports.

In the treatment of disease, it cannot but appear desirable to attempt its cure by those means which act universally and impartially on the body, rather than by those which operate, although not solely, yet more immediately, and with peculiar force, upon the delicate nerves and fibres of the stomach. The health, and of course comfort of man depend, in a great degree, upon the due vigour of his powers of digestion, which, by the inordinate and unseasonable use of drugs, have, in too many instances, been gradually impaired, and, at length, irrecoverably destroyed. This has been found more especially to be the case with those either fashionable or plebeian hypochondriacs, who are incessantly having recourse to doctors and to doses, in order to relieve the *ennui* of indolence, or to support the languor of an effeminate and enervated constitution. Such an existence as their's may, *out of courtesy*, be called life, but it possesses none

of life's privileges or its blessings. In instances like these, as well as in many others, draughts and pills may appear to produce a good effect; but, from a patient's happening to *get well*, it by no means follows, that in every instance he has been *cured*. There can be no doubt, that the restoration to health sometimes takes place, *independently*, or even *in spite*, of the medical treatment, and not *in consequence* of it. There is an observation in one of the works of a sensible and ingenuous medical writer, which may appear merely a *bon-mot*, but in fact is not entirely without foundation:—That “there is a great deal of difference between a good physician and a bad one; but, in a large proportion of cases, very little between a good physician and none at all\*.”

This is not to be understood as an ill-founded libel, or illiberal reflection, upon that department of life to which the Reporter himself belongs. The philosophy of the human frame, in the vast variety of its morbid and healthy conditions, he has long regarded as the most dignified, the most certain, and the most important, in the whole circle of the sciences. But, when the profession is mechanically pursued, merely as a *trade*, it sinks into the most corrupt and degrading of all commercial occupations.

J. REID.

East street, Red Lion-square,  
Nov. 25, 1802.

\* Dr. Moore's Medical Essays.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In November, 1802.

### FRANCE.

THE French papers have been latterly filled with details of the progress of the First Consul in his visit to the sea-port towns. The fulsome addresses presented to him on these occasions, remind us of an anecdote of honest Richard Cromwell. —Many years after his resignation of the Protectorship, he was visited in his retirement and obscurity by an old friend, who, observing a very large chest in the corner of a lumber-room, was desirous of knowing its contents—“That chest (replied Richard) contains the lives and fortunes of all the good people of Great Britain.”

Many conjectures have been employed concerning the object of this celebrated perambulation. Some have imagined that its intention is to conciliate the people, and particularly the constituted authorities and the military; some have supposed that it was to acquire a more accurate knowledge of the state of public opinion; some, that its object is the restoration of the French navy, and to make himself accurately acquainted with the state of the coast. If, however, the journey has originated in any thing of real importance, it is probable that it is to *one* point the attention of the Consul has been directed, and that his progress from place to place is intended to cover and conceal the real object

object. But, after all, it is not unlikely that he has been actuated solely by the desire of gratifying his vanity, and by no other motive. Men are often deceived in ascribing every motion of political personages to some public cause: they forget that they are still men, "with like passions as themselves."

Whatever may have been the motive, it is, however, probable that the Chief Consul will derive some useful information from this progress. Observation is never lost upon such a mind; and, from remarking the state of manufactures and commerce in the most commercial parts of the Republic, it is probable that some means may be suggested for their amelioration. The great scale on which his plans of public improvement are conceived, in fact deserve admiration. The opening the grand canal of Languedoc—the union of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic—the vast design of intersecting France by commodious and extensive roads and canals, are measures characteristic of a great mind. Unfortunately, the grand error of the Chief Consul is an error in principle. He knows not, that it is the spirit of *Liberty* alone that can give energy and prosperity to a nation. He knows, not that the perfect security of private property must precede national wealth and grandeur. He who builds on any other foundation, erects a fabric on the sand. The public works which adorn our happy island, are not the works of the Government—they are the *works of the People*. Our canals, our bridges, our docks, our magnificent piles of warehouses and manufactories, our plans for the protection of shipping and commerce, even the bulk of our charitable institutions, have resulted from the energy of the nation, the abundance of property, and the security of that property however invested.

Until France shall possess civil and political liberty, and a code of jurisprudence in some respect analogous to that of Great Britain, neither will her manufacturers rival ours in industry, nor her capitalists emulate the spirit of ours.—The means must be wanting to complete any one of the great undertakings which the Chief Consul is said to have in contemplation, and we might almost apply to them the extempore epigram of Swift:

Behold a proof of Irish sense—

Here Irish wit is seen—

When all is lost that's worth defence,  
They build a magazine!

Bonaparte, in truth, appears to be of that mixture of character, which is less uncommon than is usually supposed, of splendid talents without the proper balance of judgment. He has hitherto been one of the most fortunate of mankind, and his unparalleled success has evidently intoxicated him. When his good fortune once forsakes him, we will venture to predict his fall will be as precipitate as his rise was rapid.—"There is a tide in the affairs of men"—His has hitherto been an abundant flow—the ebb will be dreadful and overwhelming.

The death of the Duke of Parma, whose dominions, by the late treaty, fall to the disposal of France, has given rise to some speculations. It is yet uncertain whether this territory will be annexed to the French or Italian Republic, or otherwise disposed of at the will of the Chief Consul.

There is one anecdote, which, as reflecting honour on the Chief Consul, it would be most uncandid in us to suppress, while we are engaged in a critical investigation of his conduct. It is said that Cambaceres, the Bishop of Caen, lately made application to the Prefect of Rouen to shut up forcibly the Protestant Churches, which the Prefect refused, till he could receive further orders from the Government upon so delicate a subject. It is added, that when the affair was made known to Bonaparte, he sent for the Second Consul, and told him, that, "if the Bishop had not been *his* brother, he would have struck him off the list."

#### SWITZERLAND.

By the unjust interference of France, this unfortunate country has had *peace imposed upon it*; but, if the Roman Orator may be trusted, "the peace of slavery is worse than the war of liberty." We are, however, sincerely of opinion, that both the Helvetic Diet, and the Powers of Europe, have acted on this occasion upon the soundest principles of wisdom and policy. The Diet, on receiving the insolent proclamation of the French Consul, neither gave an actual refusal nor entirely submitted. One of its first measures was secretly to address the great European Powers, and it suspended its proceedings till their answer could be received. Through the medium of the Court of Vienna, it is said, that answer was transmitted. It intimated that Austria, without the active concurrence of Great Britain and Russia, was unable to take any effective part in the



the affairs of Switzerland. Thus disabled from resistance, Deputies were sent to the Consulta at Paris, in obedience to the mandate of the Consul; but the Diet still continued its session, till the march of the French troops compelled the patriots to disperse. The Diet then peaceably dissolved itself, and terminated its proceedings by a spirited protest against this violent invasion of the rights of an independent nation, which was equally a violation of the treaty of Luneville.

In this proceeding, we have said, the Diet and the European Powers have evinced the soundest policy. To have asserted the rights of the Helvetic people, in defiance of the immense military power of France, would, at this period, have been imprudent. It must have involved Europe a second time in the horrors of a general, a ferocious, and destructive war.—On the contrary, should the Constitution, which is to be the result of the approaching Consulta, be as hostile to the real principles of liberty as the other legislative transactions of the Chief Consul, the time is probably not far distant when the claims of the patriots may be urged with equal security and effect. The headlong career of Bonaparte must have an end; the age is too enlightened to admit of despotic authority, even sanctioned by opinion and custom; in an usurper it has ever been odious, and there all parties will unite to crush it. Either the moment of revolution, or the establishment of a just and equal Government in France, will therefore be propitious to the recovery of Helvetic liberty. The visionary fabric of the day will be dissolved, and they may recover their liberties even without the intervention of Foreign Powers, which will be happier and better.

#### GERMANY.

We have as yet no authentic information in what manner the indemnities are to be finally settled. At the twentieth sitting, however, of the Diet, held on the 26th ult. an address was delivered from the Imperial Plenipotentiary, intimating, that, agreeably to his Imperial Majesty's anxiety for the maintenance of tranquillity, he had removed every obstacle to the success of his negotiations at Paris, and had taken for the basis of the conclusive arrangement the supplemental indemnity offered by the French Government itself for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The address concludes with hoping that he will see instantly established an amicable understanding, which will have for its immediate consequence the sa-

tisfactory regulation of the affairs with which the Deputation is charged.

In consequence, also, we conceive, of some definitive arrangement to the same effect, the King of Great Britain has taken formal possession of the territory of Osnaburgh, and issued a proclamation, intimating that he had made an amicable arrangement with his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany for the immediate cession.

#### WEST INDIES.

There is no one circumstance which has borne more the appearance of tyranny in the French Government, than its treatment of the brave but unfortunate Negro General, Toussaint Louverture. The unconditional subjugation of St. Domingo always appeared to us a violation of the only principle which could be urged in favour of the French Revolution—the right of a people to chuse their own form of Government. After having entered formally, however, into a capitulation with the gallant chief already alluded to, to make him a prisoner—to transport him to Europe—and to keep him immured in a dungeon—is an excess of tyranny of which the old Government was seldom guilty. What is worst, the alleged crimes of Toussaint have never yet been made public. It is a vicious Government which envelopes its proceedings in mystery; and, were the offences established upon proper evidence, there is not a doubt but the Government would rejoice in exposing them.

This crooked policy is, however, not likely to succeed. The climate has fought in alliance with the Blacks; and it is now confidently affirmed that authentic information has arrived in France, of a new insurrection, attended with the most disastrous effects. Some say, General Leclerc is dead, and others, that the French troops have been completely defeated. It is not impossible, therefore, that the unfortunate Toussaint may, by one of those vicissitudes common in arbitrary Governments, be once more drawn from his dungeon to take upon himself the office of mediator; or possibly the circumstance may hasten the fate of that gallant and unfortunate chieftain.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a degree of mystery which still envelopes the proceedings of our Government with respect to its foreign relations, which time only will explain. On the one hand, the disarming of the navy has been discontinued, and even in some counties the militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for being re-embodied;



bodied ; on the other, the reciprocal interchange of Ambassadors between Great Britain and France seems to indicate an amicable understanding. General Andreossi, the new Ambassador, arrived from France on the 6th instant, and was presented at Court on the 17th, where he was received not only with distinction, but with cordiality. On the 9th, Lord Whitworth set off on his embassy to Paris, where, we learn, he has since safely arrived.

On the 16th, the Imperial Parliament assembled. The Commons, after appearing at the bar of the House of Lords, when the session was opened by commission, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. Mr. Abbot was unanimously elected, and presented the following day for his Majesty's approbation. The Houses then adjourned, when it was understood that the Session would be opened on the 24th for the dispatch of business, by his Majesty in person.

A conspiracy of a very extraordinary nature has been discovered, which had for its object, it is said, the life of his Majesty, and the effecting of a revolution in the State. For some days previous, rumours had been afloat respecting the Corresponding Society recommencing its operations ; and the nature of the conspiracy was a few days since revealed by a soldier of the Guards to Sir Richard Ford, by which it appeared that the principal in the business was Colonel Despard, who had lately been confined in the Cold-bath Fields Prison. In consequence of this information, a strong party of the police-officers proceeded on the 16th, at night, to the Oakley-arms, an obscure public-house, in Oakley-street, Lambeth, where they found the Colonel, and about thirty-two labouring-men and soldiers, whom they immediately took into custody. In the room where they were assembled, the printed form of an oath was found, which was of the nature of that in use among the United Irishmen. The prisoners were first examined before Sir R. Ford, and afterwards by the Privy Council, when seven were committed to the New Prison Clerkenwell, twenty-three to Tothill Fields Bridewell, and the Colonel himself to Newgate.

Had this circumstance taken place under the late contemptible Administration, who existed only by the miserable artifice of keeping up an alarm, and forging plots and conspiracies, we should have considered it of the same complexion with the rest, and have treated it with contempt. The honourable and upright character of the present Ministry forbids us to harbour any

suspicion of this kind ; and an additional proof is, that the prisoners are not sent, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to solitary dungeons, for an unlimited time, but are fairly and openly committed for trial, which we have understood is immediately to take place. Every real friend to liberty must rejoice in the discovery of so infamous a conspiracy, calculated, if successful (of which, indeed, there was little or no chance,) to plunge us into anarchy ; if otherwise, to afford pretexts for the exercise of despotic authority.

The nature of the conspiracy also must abate much of the apprehensions which the friends of constitutional liberty must otherwise feel. We have long suspected that the intellects of the unfortunate Officer, who was at the head of this business, were in an unsound state ; and it appears that there were associated with him only a few of the meanest and most ignorant of the populace, who probably were unconscious of what they were engaging in ; or, if otherwise, were in the most abject and desperate situations.

We have always affirmed, even at the crisis when the alarm was loudest, that the great mass of the people were sound and loyal. A Gentleman, to whom we are disposed to give credit for good intentions, has published a pamphlet on the late elections, which he deems demonstrative of the progress of Jacobinism. If the word Jacobinism is applied (as by the confession of Mr. Wilberforce it has been too freely) to designate those who support and cherish the general principles of civil and religious liberty, we boldly say, God forbid that Jacobinism should ever be out of fashion in this country ! If, on the contrary, by Jacobinism be meant the indulgence of private licentiousness, rapacity, vice, and malignity, under the mask of public virtue—if by Jacobinism be meant a *vigour beyond the law*, and which sets all *law* (that is, according to Aristotle, all just government,) at defiance ; then the learned Gentleman could not lament more sincerely than we should the progress of Jacobinism. But here, as in most other cases, extremes meet. Jacobinism, under Marat, Robespierre, &c. &c. was the worst form of *tyranny* : but this can never apply to Englishmen, in the free exercise of their constitutional rights and privileges : the more they exercise them, the more will they be enamoured of them ; nor will they be disposed to exchange them for visionary novelties or experiments in government.



## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

It is intended to make a new road from London, to fall into the Kent road, near Bexley, for the purpose of avoiding Blackheath and Shooter's-hill. The sum of 10,000*l.* has already been subscribed for an application to Parliament on the subject, and for other purposes relating to the plan.

Since the year 1774, when the Royal Humane Society was instituted, no less than 2679 persons, apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, or other sudden causes, have been restored to life by a persevering use of the means prescribed by the Society.

*Intended Improvements in the City*—Behind the Royal Exchange, the houses in Bartholomew-lane will be set back to the distance of at least fifty feet. The church will remain, and the arch under the present steeple will lead to the new foot path; the houses at the end of Bartholomew-lane, in Throgmorton-street, will come down, to make a spacious opening to the grand street, which will go through Tokenhouse-yard, and Bell-alley, to London wall, and to face the grand square, which will be built where Bethlem-hospital now stands. The ground is all measured, and the plans already drawn; and as soon as the Acts of Parliament for the above purposes are obtained, the tenants will have immediate notice to quit their premises in six months, and this great work will be proceeded upon with all possible expedition.

*Married.*] At Stapleford, George-Charles Sedley, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, and son of the Hon. Henry Sedley, to the only daughter of Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. of Stapleford-hall, Nottingham.

At Enfield, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, President of Lady Huntingdon's academy at Cheshunt, to Miss Broughton, of Fortescue-house, Enfield.

Mr. Darham, surgeon and apothecary, of Enfield, to Miss Catherine Armstrong, daughter of David Armstrong, of Kirtelon, in Dumfriesshire, and sister to Mr. Armstrong, of Enfield.

Dudley North, esq. to the Hon. Miss Pelham, eldest daughter of Lord Yarborough.

J. Cross, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss M. Hyde, of Ardwick, in Lancashire.

C. Dumergue, esq. of Clarges-street, to Miss B. Thwaytes, of Hedgemans, in Essex.

By Mr. Hart, High Priest of the Jews, N. Solomon, esq. to Mrs. Joachim.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. G. Bayliff, esq. to Miss Lane, only daughter of T. Lane, esq. F.R.S.

T. Martin, esq. of Cateaton-street, to Miss Fenouillet, of Enfield.

The Rev. W. Philpot, of Kew, to Mrs. Lewis, of Richmond.

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Mr. G. Allen, of Fenchurch-street, upholder to the Bank of England, to Miss Pattishall, of the same street.

At Marybone, D. Smith, esq. of New Providence, to Miss Tinker, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

*Died.*] At his house at Pimlico, aged 71, the Sieur De la Rochette, a celebrated geographer.

Aged nearly 80, Peter Corbett, esq. He had been the East India Company's Bengal warehouse-keeper many years; and was pensioned in consequence of superannuation, a few weeks ago, after having been in the Company's service fifty years.

At his house in Rathbone-place, aged 68 John Maseres, esq. only brother of Francis Maseres, esq. Curator-baron of the Exchequer. His complaint was a sensible wasting, in consequence of an incapacity of digestion.

At his house in Water-street, Bridewell-precinct. Thomas Watkinson, esq.

At her brother's house in Hanover-square, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Clerke, sister of Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Constable, surgeon, of Woodford.

The Rev. J. Price, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

In Old Burlington-street, B. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick-place, Hampshire, and late M. P. for that county.

In his 80th year, Mr. J. Grove, of Stanmore.

At Kew, G. D'Auber, esq. late a captain of the 11th light dragoons.

At Kensington. Mr. J. Lamb, surgeon.

At Cheam, in Surrey, Mrs. Pybus, widow, and mother of C. S. Pybus, esq. one of the Lords of the Treasury.

At Rush-hill, near Enfield, Captain J. Somerset Briggs, of the Royal Navy.

At Hadley, near Barnet, in her 75th year, Mrs. Monroe, relict of the late Dr. J. Monroe, physician to Bethlem-hospital.

At Chelsea, Mr. M. Robinson, formerly of Red Lion-street, Holborn.

D. Murray, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

At Pimlico, the Rev. Dr. P. Van Swinden, upwards of 30 years one of the Dutch Ministers to the King.

At his house in Pickering-place, St. James's, J. Scott, esq. one of the magistrates belonging to the Police-office in Marlborough-street. Mr. Scott was attending his duty at the office only on the day preceding his death, when he complained of being ill, and, returning home, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and lingered till seven o'clock on the following morning, when he expired.

S M

Mr.



Mr. Purney, principal trumpeter at Covent-garden Theatre; his death is attributed to the circumstance of having overheated or overstrained himself in the practice of the difficult instrument which he professed.

W. Coney, esq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

In his 51st year, Mr. T. Pearce, an eminent brewer of Milbank-street, Westminster.

Mr. J. Sewell, bookseller, of Cornhill. He succeeded Mr. Brotherton in the same house where he (Mr. Sewell) died, and was supposed to be the oldest bookseller in this metropolis. He possessed a considerable knowledge of mechanics and ship-building, understood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and most zealous promoter of a Society for the improvement of naval architecture. He was also the occasion of a most beneficial improvement being made some years ago in Cornhill, the erection of a tank or reservoir, kept under the coach-pavement of the street, and always full of water, the idea of which he himself had conceived.

Mr. M. W. Staples, late a banker, of Cornhill.

At Grove-hill, Camberwell, Surrey, in the prime of life, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Dr. Elliot, and eldest daughter of Dr. Lettsom.

At Bristol Hotwells, the Rev. Henry Hunter, D. D. Pastor of the Scots' Church, London-wall, and Secretary to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland. He was born at Culrofs, a royal borough in Perthshire, in 1741. His ancestors were plain, decent tradespeople, zealous Whigs and Presbyterians of the old stamp, and considerably above mediocrity in point of understanding. His father filled the office of chief magistrate in his borough in that difficult and trying year, 1745, when he acted with much prudence, moderation, and steadiness. Dr. Hunter discovered an early taste for classical learning and the belles-lettres, which he had the good fortune to improve greatly at the University of Edinburgh. Having gone through the usual routine of academical study, with the friendship and esteem of his fellow-students, and the reputation of diligence and ability among the Professors, he lost no time in preparing himself for admission into the ministry. In May 1764, he was licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Dunfermline; and in January 1766, was ordained at South Leith, where he continued to exercise his clerical office till August 1771, when he received an invitation to undertake the pastoral charge of the Scottish Church at London-wall. There the Doctor continued to his death, greatly beloved and admired. Dr. Hunter was a man of considerable learning and ingenuity, an elegant preacher, and a writer of no ordinary powers. In his religious sentiments he adhered to the Calvinistic system, as set forth in the Confession of the Church of Scotland, framed by the Assembly of Divines, at Westminster, in 1646; but he was no bigot, neither had he any of

that austerity of manner which too frequently distinguishes the Calvinists. On the contrary, he was a lively, pleasant companion, fond of a joke, and entered readily into rational amusements. His writings are pretty numerous; but the work by which he will be the best and longest known, is a Course of Sermons, in six volumes, intitled "Sacred Biography." He also translated several works of eminence from the French; as the "Physiognomical Essays of Lavater," with capital plates by Holloway; St. Pierre's "Studies of Nature;" Sonnini's "Travels in Egypt;" Saurin's "Sermons;" &c. &c.

Mr. Steele, proprietor of the lavender-water-warehouse in Catherine-street, Strand. He was found murdered on Hounslow-heath, Wednesday, November 10. It appears that the deceased went to Belsont on the Friday preceding, where he had a plantation of lavender, intending to return on the following day, as it had been previously agreed that his wife's birth-day should be celebrated by their respective relations on the succeeding Sunday. Not having returned at the appointed time, the family concluded that he had been unexpectedly detained by some particular business; and this consideration prevented any alarm for his safety, till Monday morning, when they sent a messenger to Belsont, to enquire the reason of his delay. The information there received was, that he had set out at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and, being unable to procure any kind of carriage, had resolved to proceed to town on foot. This circumstance naturally induced a suspicion that some fatal accident had befallen him, and his brother-in-law determined, with some other friends, to set out in search. For several hours they continued in vain exploring different parts of the heath. At length they discovered, at a short distance from the road, a piece of blue cloth; on laying hold of this, they found it to be the skirt of a great coat buried in the turf, and which, on examination, proved to be the same that Mr. Steele had taken with him from home. Proceeding a little further, they saw, near a bush, a soldier's hat, and, examining the bush with care, they perceived a quantity of blood. This appearance led them reasonably to conclude that murder had been committed near the spot; and, on examining the bushes minutely, they found their suspicions unhappily realised. They beheld beneath, the shocking spectacle of their murdered relative, nearly covered with the turf. Upon inspection, they discovered that the deceased had received several wounds in the top and on the back part of the head, and that a part of his forehead had been entirely cut away. Round his neck they found tied a strong piece of belt, by which it is supposed that he had been strangled. The wounds on the head appeared to them as if inflicted with a bayonet. Mr. Bullock, surgeon at the Barracks, and Mrs. Bullock, his wife, had observed in the afternoon, a man and woman sitting down



on the heath, between the Barracks and Hounslow:—they walked towards them, and observed the man had on an old shabby soldier's red jacket, and the woman, tall and lusty, a red cloak, without stockings; the man was sewing the lining of his hat with a needle and black thread. Hence arises the suspicion that the persons who committed the murder were the persons remarked by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock. Sir R. Ford has sent circular letters to the mayors and presiding officers of the different towns and boroughs in the kingdom, describing the above two persons, which, with other active exertions making by every department of the Police, will, it is fervently hoped, bring the perpetrators to speedy and condign punishment.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Dr. W. Arnald*.]—The late Rev. William Arnald, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Precentor of Lichfield, the former of which preferments he owed to the munificence of his Majesty, and the latter to the present Bishop of Worcester, was son to the Rev. Richard Arnald, B. D. rector of Thurcaston, the beloved retreat of Dr. Hurd, and celebrated by the Muse of Mr. Mason. He was educated at Manchester, under Mr. Lawton; took the degree of B. A. 1766, when he was senior wrangler; M. A. 1769; S. T. B. 1776; S. T. P. 1781; elected fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1767; became head tutor the following year; appointed chaplain to Bishop Hurd 1775; and sub-preceptor to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York 1776. The unhappy mental derangement under which he laboured for the last twenty years, was the source of real grief to a numerous circle of friends, who, attached to him by the strongest ties of esteem and affection, admired his abilities, loved the urbanity of his manners, and acknowledged the goodness of his heart.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late M. Boschi*.] The late M. Boschi was a musical professor of considerable talents. His appointment at the Opera-house was that which, without great *éclat* to the master, is most essential to the charm of the entertainment. His business was to compose new music for the ballets; to lead the band during the performance of the dances; and to do all the prefatory duty in bringing out new operas. In this task his talent was unrivalled; nothing could be more exquisite than the melodies which he wrote for the impassioned, pathetic, or exhilarating movements of Didot, Rose, and Hilligsberg; and he wrote with a rapidity unexampled. He sunk under the severity of obdurate confinement and decline, at the early age of 29 years, leaving a widow (the younger Del Caro) with three infants, and very far advanced in pregnancy with the fourth. His duty at the Opera-house, for the last season, was kindly and gratuitously performed by Mr. Connell and Mr. Simonet, for the benefit of his family.]

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, whose death was announced in our last Number, page 367.*]—The Doctor was a native of Ely, and received his education at the grammar-school of that place, from whence he was removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he commenced B.A. in 1743, M.A. in 1747, and was also chosen Fellow of that Society. His works discover great learning, and the style is plain and perspicuous. The following is a complete list of them: 1. The Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of God, in twelve Sermons, with a Preface, in Answer to a Pamphlet concerning the Argument *a priori*.—2. An Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit; for which Archbishop Secker conferred on him the degree of D.D.—3. Lord Hervey's and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate.—4. Observations on the Tithe Bill.—5. Dialogue on the Test Act.—6. Primitive Christianity in favour of the Trinity. This was answered by Mr. Capel Loft.—7. Observations on the divine Mission of Moses.—v. Advice to a young Clergyman, in six Letters.—9. The Passion, a Sermon.—10. On Charity Schools, on Sunday Schools, and a Preparatory Discourse on Confirmation.—Though he occasionally meddled with controversial points, yet he always conducted himself with the urbanity of a scholar, the politeness of a gentleman, and the meekness of a Christian. He had particularly directed his studies to the acquirement of biblical learning; and, by temporary seclusion from the world, had stored his mind with the treasures of divine wisdom. As a preacher, he was justly admired. His delivery in the pulpit was earnest and impressive; his language nervous and affecting; his manner plain and artless. His discourses were evidently written to benefit those to whom they were addressed, not to acquire for himself the paltry title of a popular preacher. It was his grand object to strike at the root of moral depravity—to rouse up the languishing spirit of devotion—to improve the age, and to lead men to the observance of those moral duties, which his Divine Master taught them to regard as the essentials of his religion. To the doctrines of the Church of England he was a zealous friend; but, at the same time, he was also the friend of toleration. As a parish-priest, he stood unrivalled among his order; exemplary in his conduct—unremitted in his attention to the duties of his station—blending in his ordinary conversation affability and openness, with that gravity of demeanour, which well becomes a minister of the gospel—persuasive in his addresses to his hearers—and adorning his doctrine by his life—he will be long and unaffectedly lamented by his numerous parishioners. His only daughter was married, in 1780, to the Rev. Benjamin Underwood, Rector of East Barnet, and of St. Mary Abchurch, London.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\*• Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A correspondent of the Tyne Mercury announces it as a fact, which he says will be disputed by few, that the wealth and importance of the villages of North and South Shields have been principally produced by the impolitic restrictions formerly exercised by the Corporation of Newcastle, on the trade and commerce of that town. He adds, "The rising consequence of North Shields, at the present moment, is an additional proof, that corporate privileges are injurious to trade, and that where competition is open, the country flourishes. Within the space of a few years, we have seen a town, which formerly consisted of only one dark alley, formed out of a few irregular dirty houses, and only eight miles distant from us, now contesting the palm of wealth and elegance with the metropolis of Northumberland. Street after street has been built and occupied, and still the increase of population renders others necessary. Instead of one dirty narrow lane, (for a street it could not be called), which was dignified with the name of North Shields, wide and airy streets are now built in every possible direction. Overlooking the river to the west, stands a range of neat buildings, denominated Milburn's-place; and to the north, Dockway-square commands a prospect of the river and county to the south, both of which may vie almost with any out of London. Besides these, several elegant mansions have been recently built, particularly those of Messrs. Linskill and Wakefield,—buildings which may render that neighbourhood remarkable, on account of the taste and elegance displayed in their erection. But the rapid increase of shipping, and other commercial property peculiar to that place, may render the parallel betwixt North Shields and Liverpool, not unworthy of public attention."

Annual account of the state of the Charitable Institution for the relief of the Sick, Lame, and Poor, at Bamboro' Castle, in Northumberland, from October 17, 1801, to October 17, 1802:

Left upon the books, Oct. 17, 1801	-	74
Out-patients admitted since	-	1029
In-patients	-	58
	-	1161
Of those, discharged and cured	-	966
Relieved	-	113
Sent to the Newcastle Infirmary	-	3
Dead	-	19
Remaining upon the books	-	60
	-	1161

It was resolved, in a numerous meeting, at Newcastle, (October 28) the Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair. "That a Fever House, detached from any inhabited building, be erected in Newcastle, or the neighbourhood; and, that a subscription be immediately opened for its establishment and support."

The seven ships which were fitted out at the port of Newcastle, during the late season, for Davis's Streights Fishery, brought home 94 whales, which produced, in the aggregate, 1564 tons of blubber, and 78 tons of fins.—On an average, each ship had upwards of 13 whales, 223 tons of blubber, and 11 tons of fins.

T. Ord, esq. M. P. has lately made a very valuable present of books to that rising institution, the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.—On Thursday, November 16, the Rev. W. Turner delivered an introductory lecture, on the objects proposed by the Society, &c.—Tickets 2s. 6d.

An Arbitration Society has been lately established at North Shields, for the express purpose of settling disputes in matters that relate to property, &c. by arbitration, rather than by course of law; the latter being often very expensive, and sometimes a ruinous mode of proceeding. About nine years ago, a society was founded in Newcastle upon a similar plan, and it appears that several cases were decided by them, in a manner highly satisfactory to the contending parties, and at a trivial expence: but the necessary and benevolent association was dissolved, it seems, partly in consequence of the members residing at too great a distance from each other, but principally from the circumstance of the members being too numerous; for though this indicated the general approbation which the scheme met with from the public, it deterred many from referring their differences to the society, from a fear that their causes might fall into unskilful hands.—Mr. Henry Taylor, jun. is appointed clerk to this society.

The following is the number of ships that cleared from the port of Sunderland, between the terms, July 5 and October 10, in the current year:—2142, with coals and other goods coastwise; and 235 with coals, copper, earthenware, grindstones, &c. to foreign parts.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Gilchrist, cooper, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miss Todd, of Whitelaw.

At Ellingham, Lieut. Col. W. Johnstone, of the 28th regiment to Miss S. De Lancey.

At Warkworth, Mr. J. Reid, jun. of Acklington



Acklington Park, to Miss Watson, daughter of Major Watson.

R. Webster, jun. esq. of Stockton, to Miss M. Maling, of the Grange, near Sunderland.—Mr. J. Nefse, druggist, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Richmond, of Leith.—Capt. Martha, of the Ocean West Indiaman, of Newcastle, to Miss Alder, of Howdon Dock.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Gray, to Miss A. Watson.—Lieut. Lowan, of the 48th regiment of foot, to Miss Dickson, daughter of Major Gen. Dickson.—Capt. Errington, of the 20th regiment, to Miss Watson, of Cowpen.

At Alnwick, Mr. G. Thompson, carrier, to Miss J. Bradley, of Newcastle.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Rymer, attorney, to Miss Watson.

At Durham, Mr. F. Bridgewood, supervisor of the excise, of South Shields, to Miss Ingram.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Mathews, shipowner, of Sunderland, to Miss Ferney.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. T. Jordan Steele, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Clark, formerly of Portsmouth, and relict of the late Lieut. Clark, of the royal marines.

*Died.* At Newcastle, of a typhus fever, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Fell, wife of Mr. J. Fell, broker. Six months have not elapsed since this amiable woman was announced, in the Newcastle papers, as a happy bride.

Mr. C. Hedley, butcher.—Aged 21, Miss M. Waitell.—Mr. Cal. Watson, late butler to R. H. Williamson, esq. recorder of Newcastle.—Mr. Sempster, billiard-table keeper.—Mr. T. Hedley, tailor, formerly of Whittingham.—Aged 97, Mr. C. Swinburne.—Miss Ramsay, milliner.—Mr. Carr, mast and block-maker.—Mrs. Stephenson, wife of R. Stephenson, esq. formerly Captain of the Newcastle Company of Militia.—Aged 36, Mr. J. Atkinson, painter.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Marshall, gingerbread-baker.—Aged 19, Miss J. Lambton.—Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. N. Tate, supervisor of excise.—Mr. J. Robertson, umbrella manufacturer.—Aged 75, Mrs. Hornby, widow of the late Mr. Hornby, an alderman of this corporation.—Aged 47, Mr. F. Wilkinson, brazier.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Jumpster.—Aged 82, Mrs. Hoggs, widow of the late Mr. G. Hoggs, dyer.—Aged 83, Mrs. Pinckney, mother of Mr. Pinckney, sword-bearer to the corporation.—Mr. M. Liddell, one of the clerks in the Tyne banking-house.—Also Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. N. Fenwick, of Lemington, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Fenwick, whose death is here noticed.

In Gateshead, aged 58, Mrs. J. Pettigrew.—Mr. J. Garvey, brewer and hostler: his death was owing to the melancholy accident of falling inadvertently into a tub of boiling wort.—Suddenly, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Capt. Wilkinson.—Mrs. J. Masterton, wife

of Mr. Masterton, builder. She was found dead in her bed.

At Durham, Mrs. Hine, mother of Mr. R. Hine, attorney.—Aged 88, N. Fenwick, esq. of Lemington.—Mr. A. Hague, fruiterer.

In his 88th year, R. Harrison, esq. It may be noticed as a rather singular circumstance, that this valuable man, who, it appears, was well skilled in the Oriental languages, and of a very benevolent and communicative disposition, from a principle of devotion bordering on superstition, wore his beard unshorn for a number of years past, out of respect, as he professed, to the memory of the Saviour of Mankind.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 51, Mr. A. Dodds, surgeon, late of the royal navy. He had served during the greater part of the American war, with Capt. Macdonald, and was also present in the engagement off the Dogger Bank, and in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. He was surgeon of the Tremendous, under Lord Howe, on the first of June, and had practised in Berwick since the year 1796.

At Sunderland, in his 29th year, Captain M. Hall.—Mrs. J. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, painter.—Mr. R. Walker, common brewer.—Mr. R. Curry, butcher.

At North Shields, Mrs. Dagnia, relict of Mr. Dagnia, of Newcastle.

At Alnwick, Mr. Liddle, tailor.

At Hexham, aged 82, suddenly, Mr. J. Knott, formerly a farmer at Warden.

At Morpeth, aged 78, Mr. G. Softly, tanner.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. Proctor, many years clerk of the parish. He unfortunately fell into the river Wear, and every means used for his recovery proved ineffectual.

At Houghton le Spring, Miss Taylor.

At the house of Mrs. Longbottom, aged 73, J. Budd, esq. formerly of London.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Some particulars leading to a discovery have, at length, been made of the extraordinary person, who had assumed the name of the Hon. Colonel Hope, &c. (see in our last number, the marriages for Cumberland and Westmoreland.) It appears that his real name is John Hatfield, and that he has a wife and family now living at Tiverton in Devonshire, where he had the address to introduce himself as a partner in a very respectable house. Some months ago, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him, to which he has never yet surrendered, so that he is now guilty of a capital offence, it being felony, without benefit of clergy, not to surrender within the appointed time to a commission of bankruptcy. From his gentlemanly demeanour, several merchants in the city of London have given him credit for sums to a considerable amount, but his drafts afterwards meeting with dishonour, an alarm was taken, and Hatfield ran away from Tiverton,

verton, on which the commission against him is sued. A small estate in Cheshire forms the chief part of the funds wherewith his creditors are to be satisfied.—The Post Office have also taken up the matter of his forging the initials M. P. to his letters. The sincere concern which every inhabitant of the county takes in the misfortune of Mary of Buttermere, is not easy to be expressed. Those who know her well affirm, that her virtues would have been an ornament to any rank of life. She is remarkably intelligent and well-informed, and has uniformly maintained the dignity of her character as a woman, by never forgetting, or suffering others to forget, for a moment, that she was the maid of the inn, the attendant of those who stop at the house, and not the *familiar*. None who have demeaned themselves consistently with their own rank and character, have ever, it is said, thought otherwise than well and highly of her. It is even insinuated that there are some circumstances attending her birth and true parentage, which, if divulged, would account for her striking superiority in mind and manners in a way extremely flattering to the prejudices in favour of rank and birth.—It appears that the impostor (whose manners and address are represented as prepossessing in the highest degree, by the inhabitants of Keswick) had, at the same time, paid his addresses to two other young women of Keswick; one of whom was the daughter of the fisherman whom he had selected to be his companion in his fishing and sailing expeditions on the lake. His coach is retained by the landlord, in pledge for a loan of 20l. all the letters, plate, and linen, were, to his inexpressible alarm, found in the coach. Hatfield has been since apprehended, and is now lodged in Brecon jail.

Colonel Deram and Mr. Telford, two of the agents appointed by government to inspect the northern coasts, have projected the establishment of a new harbour near Port Patrick in Scotland, which will add greatly to the convenience of the shipping, as it will enable them to come in and go out in any state of the tide, and with any wind. This great improvement will be rendered still more complete by the erection of new bridges over the river Eden, at Carlisle; as likewise, by a new bridge to be erected over the river Esk, at Garristown, when the post-road from Carlisle to Port Patrick will be shortened at least sixteen miles.

Six new calico printing-presses, on an improved plan, have lately been erected at Woodbank Printfield, near Carlisle, by which, independently of the superior neatness with which the workmanship is executed, there will likewise result an incredible saving of expence. The process is carried on by water, and only requires the attendance of one man to each; and it should be further observed, that the six presses can dispatch as much work

as twenty-seven men can do in the ordinary way:—each of these men earn from one to two guineas per week.

Considerable progress has been already made in the new works erecting at the harbour of Whitehaven, and advertisements, with suitable encouragements, are now publishing, to invite an additional number of masons.—Preparations are also making for a new waggon rail-road, to lead from Brackenthwaite, to the arch at Bransky, &c. and to communicate with the north wall.—Employment is likewise offered, in other advertisements, to engage workmen of various descriptions, in consequence of the extension of Lord Lowther's coal-works, and the opening of the lime-works at Hensingham.

*Married.*] At Brampton, Mr. J. Hetherington, flax-dresser, to Miss M. Pears, grocer.

At Workington, Mr. Morrison, mariner, to Miss Harrison, commonly called Miss Globe Harrison.

At Wigton, Captain Thompson of the Jamaica West Indiaman, now lying in the river Thames, to Miss Skelton.

At Kirkoswald, in Cumberland, T. Nixon, esq. of Haydon Bridge, late a lieutenant in the 3d regiment of the Lancashire militia, to Miss Peacock.

At Hawkshead, Mr. C. Bainbridge, to Miss E. Dawdon, of Belmont.—Also, Mr. J. Park, saddler, to Miss M. Brunskill.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, suddenly, aged 46, Mrs. M. Hall.—Aged 65, Mr. T. Dixon, formerly keeper of the jail.—Aged 47, Mr. T. Lewthwaite.—Mrs. Rowland, widow, mother of Mr. E. Rowland, woodmonger.

At Kendal, in his 20th year, Mr. M. Branthwaite, son of the late Mr. W. Branthwaite, of Boroughbridge, in Westmoreland.

At Whitehaven, of a dropsy, after being tapped seven times, aged 46, Mrs. A. Tate, wife of Mr. N. Tate, supervisor.

At the Golden Lion Inn, after two days illness, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Nicholl, of Brampton.—Aged 60, Mrs. Dickinson, widow of the late Mr. D. Dickinson, joiner. Aged 86, Mrs. J. Watts.—Aged 64, Mr. Rigby, tailor.—Aged 70, Mrs. Scott, one of the society of Quakers.

At Workington, aged 26, Miss Simpson, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Simpson, surgeon; a young lady of pleasing manners, and a truly amiable disposition.

Mr. J. Iredale, master of the brig Bello.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Davison, wife of Mr. R. Davison, master of the brig Favourite.

At Cockermouth, in her 20th year, Miss Walker, daughter of the late J. P. Walker, esq.

At Harrington, at the advanced age of 102, M. Crear, widow.

At Pentonville, London, aged 21, Mr. J. Brown, of Longtown, in Cumberland.

At



At Diffington, Mrs. J. Grayson, wife of Mr. J. Grayson, miller.

In the island of Jamaica, Mr. W. Patrickson, eldest son of Mr. W. Patrickson, of Knells, near Carlisle.

At Dodding Green, near Kendal, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, minister of a Roman Catholic congregation.

At Heads, in Westward, in her 50th year, Mrs. A. Cartner.

At Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, aged 67, Mr. W. Mawson.

At Raughton, in the parish of Dalston, aged 73, Mr. J. Bewley.

At Brampton, in Westmoreland, of an inflammation in the intestines, Mr. J. Wilkinson, innkeeper.

At Winster, near Kendal, Mr. J. Barber, clockmaker.

At Lowmill, near Egremont, aged 35, Mr. J. Bland, engraver.

In August last, of the yellow fever, at Spanish Town, in the island of Jamaica, Mr. P. Veitch, surgeon and apothecary; formerly of Clitheroe, but lately belonging to the medical staff in Jamaica.

At Parkbroom, near Carlisle, Mrs. S. Thompson, a maiden lady.

At Kirkoswald, Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, vicar.

In Newtown, aged 64, Mrs. H. Burton, widow of Mr. A. Burton, butcher.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Within the current year, ending September 29, 1917 persons have been admitted as patients to the benefits of that excellent institution, the Leeds General Infirmary, 1300 of which have been discharged cured.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Moseley, of the Saddle-inn, in Leeds, to Miss Jackson, of the Ship-inn, at Harewood Bridge.—Mr. W. Martin, paper-maker, of Headingley, to Miss Dickinson of Leeds.

At Scarborough, Mr. Sawden, merchant, of Burlington Quay, to Miss Teale, late of Leeds.

Mr. T. Wilson, of Walkington Grange, to Miss Bell, of Pocklington.—Mr. J. Dobson, jun. banker, of Huddersfield, to Miss Walker, of Bullcliffe, near Wakefield.

At York, Mr. W. Sowerby, of the White Horse-inn, to Miss M. Coates, niece of Mrs. Roscoe.

The Rev. W. Alderson, of Holme, on Spalding Moor, son of the Rev. G. Alderson, rector of Birkin, to Miss Robinson, of Hadfield.

At Wakefield, Mr. Scott, surgeon, to Miss Nicholson.

At Hull, Captain Wray, of the Egginton, Greenland ship, to Mrs. Blanch, widow of the late Captain Blanch.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Travis, attorney, to Miss Richardson.

At Halifax, Mr. McKennell, linen-draper, to Miss Metcalfe.

W. Wordsworth, esq. author of the Lyri-

cal Ballads, &c. to Miss Hutchinson, of Wykeham, near Scarborough.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Sykes, cutler, to Mrs. M. Sykes.

At Pomfret, Mr. R. Robinson, saddler, to Miss Jephson.

Mr. J. Taylor, merchant, of Gomerfall, near Leeds, to Miss Sykes, of Camberwell.

—C. Hoar Harland, esq. to Mrs. H. Goodricke, of Sutton Hall, near York.

*Died.*] At York, aged 59, Mrs. Seymour, relict of the late Rev. C. Seymour, of Pocklington.—In her 27th year, Mrs. Pickhard.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Cockerill, late principal cashier in the banking-house of Messrs. Smith and Thompson, of Hull.—Aged 66, Mr. T. Carlyle.—In his 62d year, Mr. E. Earby.—In his 50th year, Mr. P. Wilkinson, inn-keeper.—Far advanced in years, the Rev. J. Cottobadie, rector of Wensley, in the North Riding.

At Leeds, Mr. Thackwray, dyer.—Mr. Colby, of the White Hart public-house, and formerly of the Theatre Royal, York.—Mrs. Carr, of the Old George-inn.—Mrs. Jowett, mother to Messrs. J. and Jos. Jowett, wool-staplers; one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. T. Brunton, grocer.—Mr. S. Teal, jun. son of Mr. Teal, land-surveyor.

At Halifax, Mrs. Jacobs, wife of Mr. Jacobs, printer.

At Hull, aged 58, Mrs. E. Garbutt, wife of Mr. Garbutt, draper.—In his 56th year, B. Holland, esq. ship-owner.

At Doncaster, Mrs. F. Croft, daughter of the late S. Croft, esq. of York.

At Scarborough, aged 28, Mr. W. Hugall.—Aged 70, Mrs. Smith.

At Richmond, Mrs. E. Trigge, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Trigge.

At Thornes House, near Wakefield, Mrs. Rich, wife of J. Rich, esq.

At Pudsey, in her 42d year, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. Pool, attorney.

At Bath, the lady of Colonel Maister, of Hull.

At Great Driffield, in his 79th year, the Rev. G. Etherington, vicar of Collingham, in the West Riding.

At Market Weighton, Mrs. Briggs, inn-keeper.

At Thirsk, Mrs. Gains, wife of Mr. Gains, bridle-cutter.

At Huddersfield, aged 67, Mr. W. Lockwood, merchant.—In his 88th year, Mr. R. Hood, of Habton, near Malton.—In an advanced age, at the Red House, near Nun Monckton, Mrs. Deighton, relict of the late Mr. J. Deighton, brewer, of York.—In his 63d year, Mr. C. J. Anson, of Nappa, many years steward to the late W. Weddell, esq. of Newby.

At sea, on his passage to Guernsey, Captain R. Reid, ship-owner, of Scarborough.

The Rev. T. Hunter, vicar of Almondsbury, near Huddersfield.

At Harrowgate, after a few days' illness, Mr. J. Irvine, wine-merchant, in partnership with Mr. Pearson, of Leeds.

Mr. J. Tinker, of Birkhouse, near Huddersfield; he was in perfect health to all appearance the very moment previous to his death.

Mr. S. Frier, merchant, of Raistrick, near Halifax.

Very suddenly, Sir Walter Vavasour, bart. of Hailwood, near Aberford; dying without issue, the title and estates devolve on his brother, now Sir Thomas Vavasour, bart.

At Barthorpe, in the East Riding, Mr. Butterfield, farmer and grazier.—Miss Fisher, of Monk Frystone, near Ferrybridge.—In his 77th year.—Bramley, esq. of Carlton-house, near Leeds.—T. Cotton, esq. of Haigh Hall, near Wakefield.

At Rawcliffe, Mr. Barker, sen.

At Mount Pleasant, near Northallerton, in his 47th year, S. Peat, esq.—Mr. R. Petch, of Great Broughton, in Cleveland.

On his passage from China to Madras, Mr. E. Terry, son of Richard Terry, esq. merchant, of Hull; the vessel in which he sailed, left Canton on the 10th of December last, and is supposed to have foundered at sea in a violent storm, which arose the next day.

At Brickwall, Herts, on his journey from London, in his 29th year, Mr. W. Horner, of New Malton.—Mrs. Harrison, of Drypool, near Hull.

At the Eccles, near Rotherham, Mr. R. Hinchliffe, an ingenious artist of the Sheffield manufacture.

Mrs. Hatfield, wife of W. F. Hatfield, esq. of Hatfield; the marriage of this lady, which took place about three weeks before, is announced in this very Number.

Mrs. Hoyle, of Roundhay, near Leeds, one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. E. Kenyon, of Knayton, near Thirsk, and formerly of Knowstrop, near Leeds.

At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Watson, relict of the late Mr. Watson, formerly of the Tontine-inn, at Sheffield.

Suddenly, in his 85th year, Mr. C. Gill, of Marton cum Grafton.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, merchant, of Hargrave, and daughter of Mr. Holdforth, of Leeds.—Suddenly, Mrs. Musgrave, of Chapel Town, near Leeds.—In her 41st year, Mrs. Rames, of the Wheldrake, near York.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A very large subscription has been entered into at Preston, and its neighbourhood, for the laudable purpose of erecting an Infirmary in that town.

Considerable improvements are now making on the high roads in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, especially in that which leads from St. Peter's Church, through Oxford-street, to Rushholme, Wilmslow, &c. by widening the bridges, paving the roads, &c. &c. As Oxford-street is now completed,

the road to Didbury, &c. is rendered not only much nearer than by the way of Ardwick, but also better; and it is, consequently, become more generally travelled by persons going to Staffordshire, to Birmingham, and the West of England. Indeed the communication between the town of Manchester, and those parts of the kingdom, is daily and rapidly increasing.

A correspondent of the Blackburn Mail, in a short Descriptive Sketch of this County, after a residence in it of three months, observes, that Lancashire may be justly considered as one of the leading counties of the kingdom; meriting regard, not so much for extent of surface, as for the degree of its population, and the active spirit of the inhabitants of all descriptions. Notwithstanding a late prodigious decrease of people, Lancashire appears to be inferior in population to Middlesex only, claiming, according to the latest calculations, 425,000 inhabitants, and about 1,129,600 acres. This extensive and delightful district is, however, in an uncultivated condition, decked, it seems, with invariable green. The love of pasturage prevails here to a great excess. Agriculture, the parent of a thousand conveniences and comforts, though not contemned, is much neglected. The whole tract of land, low and fertile, is highly favourable to culture; but few fields, however, are allowed to suffer or to enjoy the pressure of the plough. It is not by proper periodical tillage, but rather by perpetual rest given to the grounds, that riches are expected. A park is covered with corn once in twelve years, or even seldomer, if the old grass be not so deteriorated, as to be unfit for practice. The rage of manufactures and commerce completely triumph here over agricultural pursuits. The factory brings more profit than the farm. All the ingenuity, the spirit, the perseverance of man, are vigorously exerted to invent or perfect various arts of life, while the first, the simple art of operating on the soil, obtains only a secondary or transient attention. The situation, indeed, of Lancashire boasts of advantages particularly suited to the views of manufacturing and commercial men, which few other countries possess. Mines of coal and fountains of water, navigable rivers and numerous canals, found every where, naturally invite enterprising individuals to form settlements in a country washed by the ocean for many miles of coast. Lancashire can export a world of multifarious superfluities, and receive, in return, all the articles that necessity, curiosity, cupidity, or caprice, can demand. External intercourse with foreign nations is easy; internal navigation is commodious. A nobleman of immense fortune (the Duke of Bridgewater) highly to his credit, devotes much of his attention to commerce, and, by means of a canal of his own, stretching, at least, through a length of forty miles, with a single lock, covered with vessels



sels of various sizes, moving in different directions, facilitating interior communications, &c. &c. carries on an extended lucrative business. The industry of the people, greatly favoured by nature, fostered by the patronage and countenance of superiors, is displayed and manifested, not in raising rural productions, but in working up raw materials, &c. &c.

It is in contemplation to establish speedily a road from Blakely to Middleton; a most desirable object to the neighbouring country, and more particularly to the towns of Manchester and Rochdale. One gentleman, residing near Oldham, has been induced, from a consideration of the infallible advantages that will result to trade from the completion of this plan, to offer, as his subscription towards it, the sum of 1000l.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Thorneley, surgeon, to Miss C. Sutton—Captain J. Foster, to Miss Rumney.—Mr. J. Bibby, to Miss Broadbelt, of Blispham.—Mr. R. Lunt, mathematical instrument-maker, to Miss Mackey.—Mr. Gregory, engraver, &c. to Miss Butterley.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, Mr. J. Cooke, jun. merchant, to Miss Bancroft.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Hurdus, manufacturer, to Miss M. Collins.—Mr. E. Redford, manufacturer, to Mrs. E. Saville.—Mr. W. Mott, to Miss S. Percival.—Lieutenant W. Mounsell, of the Royal Invalids, late of the 29th regiment of foot, to Miss A. Ormerod, now or late of Ormerod, near Burnley.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, Mr. D. Bancroft, to Miss M. Bradbury.

At Bolton, near Catterick, W. H. Hayes, esq. to Miss Milner, of Scorton—E. Barrow, esq. of Grange, to Miss Ellison, of Hule Bank.—Mr. Ginder, mercer, of Blackburn, to Miss Lowe, of Congleton.

At Preston, Dr. Tomlinson, to Mrs. Watson, widow of the late Mr. H. Watson, grocer.

Mr. H. Woodney Corbett, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss R. Dyfart, of Londonderry, in Ireland.

At Kirkoswald, Mr. T. Nixon, of Haydon Bridge, late lieutenant in the 3d Lancashire Militia, to Miss M. Peacocke.

At Slaidburn, L. Wilkinson, esq. to Miss E. Parker.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Miss Levi.—Mr. J. Walker, of the Wheatheaf public-house.—Mr. E. Thompson, of the Lamb public-house.—Mr. W. Garrett.—In his 18th year, Mr. S. Walkden, son of Mr. R. Walkden, of Blackburn.—Mrs. Hatfield.—In his 71st year, Mr. S. Mann.—Mr. T. Holland.—Mr. W. Gould.—Mr. W. Sudlow.—Aged 39, after an illness of three days, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. Hayes, of the White Lion public-house.—Mrs. Fletcher.—Mrs. Sykes.—Mr. M. Rose.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Scarisbrook, late of Kindal, and alderman of that corporation.

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Mr. J. Corns; never, perhaps, were the common epithets of sincerely beloved and respected more properly applied to any character, than to that of the deceased.

In her 78th year, Mrs. S. Brearcliffe, a liberal benefactress to the poor.

Mr. M. Rose, horse-dealer.—Mr. T. Shorrocks, liquor-merchant.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. T. Kay, steward to the late Earl of Plymouth.—Mr. C. Marriott, merchant.—Mr. P. Wright, of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Dannett, woollen-draper.—Mr. Holt, tobaccoist.—In his 50th year, Mr. C. Bird.

In her 21st year, Miss Dunn, a young lady from America, sister to Mrs. Brade.

Mr. J. Stubbs, schoolmaster, formerly of Macclesfield.—Mrs. A. Courteney.

In his 78th year, Mr. B. Sykes, shipwright.—Mrs. Hanly, wife of Mr. A. Hanly, attorney.—Mr. W. Morris.

Mr. R. Benson, of the society of Quakers; a steady friend to the interests of piety and virtue, compassionate and charitable to the poor; upright and honourable as a merchant, and constantly aiming to discharge the various duties of life, under the influence of a meek and quiet spirit; in short, the uniform tenor of his life was to promote peace on earth, and good will towards men.

At Lancaster, aged 64, Mr. Baines, mace-bearer to the corporation.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Clark, widow.—Aged 82, Mr. J. Hatton, formerly a master tailor.—Mrs. Bennison, widow.—Mr. K. Cock, tallow-chandler.

At Blackburn, in his 74th year, Mr. R. Ainsworth, gentleman.—Mrs. Mac Quhae, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mac Quhae.

At Ulverstone, Mr. T. Mather.—Mrs. Warrenner.

At Warrington, in his 33th year, Mr. P. Rylands.

At Leighton-hall, near Lancaster, aged 22, Miss E. Mounsey, late of Swarthmoor-hall, near Ulverstone.

Mr. G. Appleby, wine-merchant, of Staindrop.

At his house in Yealand, T. Rawlinson, esq. of Lancaster; his death was occasioned by the circumstance of being unfortunately thrown from a gig, on his horse taking fright, near Burton, in Kendal, a few days before.

At Beech-hill, near Wigan, Mrs. Thicknesse.

The Rev. J. Pope, Dissenting Minister, at Blackley; a gentleman of some celebrity in the literary world.

Mrs. Hurst, of Coton, near Lancaster.

In August last, of the yellow fever, in the island of Jamaica, Mr. P. Vetch, surgeon, formerly of Clitheroe.

In the prime of life, Miss Carruthers, of Warton, near Lancaster.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Crawford, of Grosvenor-square,  
3 N

nor-square, London, to Miss Fleetwood, cousin to Sir T. Fleetwood, of this county.

Mr. W. Wharton, to Miss Rigby, both of Congleton.—Mr. Fryer, to Mrs. Burges, both of Northwich.—H. Moore, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Tolver, of Chester.

At G. Budworth, Mr. S. Lowe, to Miss Massey, of Barton-house, near Northwich.—Mr. J. Garner, jun. of Chester, to Miss Steele, daughter of the late Captain Steele, of Dublin.

At Llandaff, H. Berkin, esq. of Penderyn, Breconshire, to Miss M. L. Pearson.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late Rev. R. Barnston, prebendary of Chester.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Hamer, widow, of Hamer, in Lancashire.—In his 69th year, T. Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury-hall.

At Moorhead, in Brecon, aged 75, Mrs. Lowe.—Mr. W. Whitfield, son of Mr. Whitfield, of Moseley hall, near Congleton.

At Finney Green, in her 77th year, Mrs. C. Mottram.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] F. Hunt, esq. of Alderwalley, to Miss Arkwright, of Willelsey.

At Measham, Mr. J. T. Hallam, to Miss Payne, of Newton Solney.

At Ockbrook, Mr. T. Dolman, to Miss E. Wild, of Borrowash.—Mr. T. Bate, baker, of Derby, to Miss S. Moorley, of Draycot.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 77, Mrs. A. Longdon, widow, formerly of the Dog and Partridge public house.—Mrs. Callow, wife of Mr. C. Callow, jun.—Aged 45, Mrs. Radford, wife of Mr. F. Radford, butcher.

The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartshorn, and author of the History and Antiquities of the County of Stafford.

At the island of Trinadada, West Indies, Lieutenant H. Balguy, of the 57th regiment, second son of J. Balguy, esq. of Duffield, in this county.

At Keddlestone Inn Baths, near Derby, H. Hargood, esq.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Smith, of the Wild Park, near Brailsford.—Mrs. Harvey, of Whittington, near Chesterfield.

At Swarkstone, in his 44th year, Mr. J. Massey, farmer.—Aged 88, Mrs. Peach, of Brailsford.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Templeman, hofier, to Miss M. Tarratt.

Mr. H. Holdsworth, of Nottingham, to Miss C. Alleyne, of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Lovewell, of London, to Miss Hall, of Basford.

At Thoresby Park, W. Bentinck, of Terington in Norfolk, and captain in the royal navy, to the Hon. Augusta Pierrepont, only daughter of Lord Viscount Newark.

At Mansfield, Colonel Hall, to Miss Brock.—Mr. S. Oliver, currier, to Miss Birdkin.

At Workop, Mr. Frith, grocer, of Sheffield, to Miss Melbourne.

At Car Colston, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Chettle, grazier, to Miss Blagg.

At Mattersea, in this county, the Rev. H. Woolley, A. M. vicar of Hutton Bushel, near Scarborough, to Mrs. Spencer.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Linney, wife of Mr. Linney, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Brazier, publican.—In her 58th year, Mrs. Crafts, publican.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, hofier.—Aged 78, Mr. Page, cordwainer.—Mrs. Peele, widow, formerly of the Flying-horse public-house.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. Bradshaw, farmer.

Mrs. White, widow, of Walling Wells Park; she was one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the late Sir Isaac W. Laiton, bart. of Lowesby, in Leicestershire.

At his private retreat of Broughton Sulney, the Rev. C. Wildbore, minister of that parish more than thirty years, some time previous to which he had kept an academy for boys at Bingham. This gentleman had, for many years, been editor of the "The Gentleman's Diary," in which work, as well as other productions of a mathematical description, he generally concealed his name, under the fictitious signature of "Eupenes." Such was the simplicity, modesty, and genuine humbleness of his mind, that he would frequently, in conversation, allude to the "obscurity of his parentage;" mention his having received the first rudiments of his education at the Blue-coat School in Nottingham, and talk of the many menial offices he had occupied in his juvenile days.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. E. Tewart, of Ludgate-street, London, to Miss Preston.—Mr. Astey, grazier, of Baumburgh, near Horncastle, to Miss Rogerfon, of Waddingworth.—Mr. Mills, upholsterer, of Stamford, to Miss C. E. Nott, of Wisbeach.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Senior, blacksmith, to Miss Ellis.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Dean, wharfinger.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, mercer and draper.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. T. Fletcher, late grocer in Gainsborough, and formerly resident in the island of Jamaica.

At Birsted, near Chichester, Mr. Ch. L'Oste, son of the late Rev. Joseph L'Oste, of Louth.

At Welton, near Hull, Miss L'Oste, brother of the above Mr. Ch. L'Oste.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. T. Hall, jun. merchant, of Hull, in Yorkshire, to Miss R. Robinson, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's.—Mr. Adams, grocer, to Miss Phipps.—Mr. Weston, of Hugglescote, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of Mr. Reynolds, silversmith.

At Loughborough, Mr. Holdsworth, of Nottingham, to Miss C. Alleyne.

At Sharnford, Mr. W. Murcott, of Bubb



nell, Warwickshire, to Miss Ashmore.—Mr. E. Weston, to Miss Wormleighton.

At Sheepy, Captain Acktorn, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Mrs. Norbury, widow of the Rev. J. G. Norbury, of Litchfield.

Mr. Shaw, of Arley-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Ingle, of Ashby de la Zouch.

The Rev. Jos. Cotman, rector of Sharnford, to Mrs. Barratt, widow of the late Mr. T. P. Barratt, surgeon, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Leicester, of an apoplexy, in his 57th year, R. Hubbard, esq. an eminent attorney.

At Loughborough, Mr. J. Blunt, draper.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. F. Dixon, horse-dealer.

At Waltham, aged 76, A. Forman, esq. many years in the department of the office of ordnance, in the Tower of London.

In his 59th year, Mr. Marston, of Cadeby.

At Oakham, aged 78, Mrs. Davie.

Mr. R. Pateman, of Hallaton.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Hincks, merchant, to Miss Riley; and Mr. J. Perry, to Miss Chatterton, of the Bell-inn, all of Willenhall.

At Thorpe Constantine, Captain E. Miles, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Falconer, youngest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Falconer, of Litchfield.

Mr. Whittingham, to Miss Addison, both of Ellenhall, near Stafford.—Mr. W. R. Smith, attorney, of Newcastle-under-Line, to Miss Haden, of Gorsebrook-house, near Wolverhampton.

At King's Bromley, Mr. Lovatt, of Huddlesford, near Litchfield, to Mrs. Charles, widow of Mr. W. Charles.

*Died.*] At Stafford, aged 43, Mr. R. Silvester.

At Litchfield, in her 17th year, Miss L. Winfield.—Mrs. Allport, wife of Mr. C. Allport, surveyor of taxes.

At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. J. Massey, alderman, and master of the post-office.

At Uttoxeter, in her 86th year, Mrs. Killingley, widow, late of Derby.

Mr. W. Foster, of the Ford-houses, near Wolverhampton.

At Hill Ridgware, Mr. Smith, only son of Mr. Smith, mason, of Litchfield.

At Bilston, Mrs. Pretty, widow of the late Mr. J. Pretty, ironmonger.

Aged 54, Mr. Clewley, of Mavelyn Ridgware, and formerly of the Hyde Lea, near Stafford.—Mrs. Moreton, widow of R. Moreton, esq. late of Woolstanton.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

At the annual general meeting of the Governors of the Birmingham Dispensary, held Nov. 5, it appeared from a medical report delivered in for the last year, ending Sept. 20, 1802, that 1167 patients had received medi-

cal relief from this institution, at their own habitations, in the course of the year; of which number 1028 were sick, and 139 were midwifery patients. It appeared, likewise, that 303 of these patients have undergone the process of vaccine-inoculation.—A report of the expenditure for the last year being likewise made, it appeared that 450l. 6s. 10d. had been received in the course of the year, of which sum 330l. 16s. 9d. has been expended, leaving a balance of 83l. 5s. 7d. in the hands of the treasurer. The arrears due amount to 36l. 4s. 6d.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Rowlinson, of Hagley Row, near Birmingham, to Miss A. Taylor, of Carmarthen, South Wales.—Mr. J. Thornton, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Cox, of Walsall.—Mr. T. Yates, comedian, of Warrington, to Miss M. Croshaw, of Nuneaton, in this county.—Mr. J. Harris, nail-merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Wheeley, of Edgbaston.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Harrison, to Miss A. Mathews.—Mr. W. Bayne, to Mrs. Aubrey.—Mr. C. Wood, chymist, of London, to Miss Thwaytes.

At Walton, J. Erskine, esq. brother of Sir J. St. Clair Erskine, to Miss M. Mordaunt, daughter of Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.

At Coventry, Mr. J. West, liquor-merchant, to Miss E. Judd.—Mr. W. Ames, to Miss J. Perkins.—J. Harrison, esq. of Erdington, near Birmingham, to Mrs. Marshall, of Wilnecote.

W. Corser, esq. of Heaton-house, to Miss A. Walford, of West Beech.—Mr. T. Brooks, of Yardley, to Mrs. Hart, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, aged 18, Miss Gottwaltz, third daughter of Mr. Gottwaltz, attorney.—Mr. Welch, of the Red Lion Inn.—Mr. B. Tubb.—Mr. T. Vaughton, ring-maker.—Mr. T. James, formerly an eminent merchant.—Mr. J. Pinks.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Mavity, saddle-tree-maker, a man universally beloved for his cheerful and innocent demeanour, and for his probity in commercial intercourse.

Aged 73, W. Horner, gent.—Mrs. Rowe.—Mrs. Smith.

At Coventry, Mr. H. Yardley, apothecary. Miss Seymour, daughter of J. Seymour, esq.

The Rev. J. Gill, of Avon Dassett.—In her 18th year, Miss H. Smith, of the Sandpitts.—T. Walford, esq. of Deritend, near Birmingham.

At Kinfare, aged 46, Mr. Harries, upwards of twenty years clerk to S. Pedley, esq. Collector of Excise.

At Sutton Colfield, W. Raybold, esq.—Mr. T. Webb, second son of W. Webb, esq.

In London, the Rev. R. Sumner, Vicar of Kenilworth and Stone Leigh, in this county.—Also, in her 24th year, Miss M. Sharpe, late of Birmingham, and formerly of Warwick.

At Bath, Mr. J. Antley, of Birmingham.

At Rugely, Miss Avarne, sister of General Avarne.

Mr. Smith, a respectable innholder of Castle Bromwich.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. R. Crockett, of Hodnett, to Miss M. Wright Hawke, of Dudley, Worcestershire.—Mr. W. Gough, of Aston Reynold, to Miss M. Harrison, of Stapeley, Cheshire.—Mr. C. Bradbury, mercer, of Drayton, to Miss E. Andrews, of Woore.—Mr. W. Griffiths, clerk to Messrs. Davies and Co. of Drayton, to Miss Meredith, of London.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Harewood, wholesale grocer, of Worcester, to Miss Hawley.

At Wrexham, Mr. Jones, of Mostyn, to Miss Thomas.

At Llanwonog, Merionethshire, J. Bowen, esq. of Tyddin, to Miss M. Mathews.

At Whitchurch, Mr. R. Spencer, bookseller, of London, to Miss Minor.

At Chipping Norton, R. Fisher, jun. esq. solicitor, to Miss James, formerly of Ludlow.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, aged 84, Mrs. Bannister.—Mrs. Mathews, mother of the Rev. Mr. Mathews.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Mason, widow.—Aged 86, W. Beech, M. D.

At Oswestry, Mr. W. Maddox, linen-draper, of London.

At Whitchurch, in his 87th year, Mr. J. Farnworth, officer of excise.

At Ellesmere, at the Eagle-inn, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Briscoe, attorney.—Mr. Carpenter, nailor.

At Wrexham, at an inn in the town, Major Gower, of the marines, brother to Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower. In a high delirium, and under the unfortunate impression of an alarm of thieves, that existed no where but in his own imagination, he precipitated himself, in the night, out of a two-pair of stairs window, and was found dead in the street, in the morning.

At Wem, Mr. T. Dallington; his loss is very much lamented in the neighbourhood where he lived, and particularly so from his skill and sagacity in curing sprains, which were very great and extraordinary, Mr. Dallington having wrought many wonderful cures, even in cases that were given up by the faculty.

Miss S. Jefferies, an amiable, good, and beneficent young lady, gentle in her manners and sincere in her friendships.

At the Woodhouse, near Shiffnal, on a visit to her daughter, in her 70th year, Mrs. Dean, of Pellsall.—Mr. Williams, of the New-inn, near Shrewsbury.—Mr. Lloyd, of Sommer Wood, near Shrewsbury.

At Ramsgate in Kent, Sir J. Charlton, of Apley Castle, in this county.

At Stone, in her 44th year, Miss Highway, late of Trefinanly, in Montgomeryshire.

At Wellington, Mrs. Shillito, widow, of the Raven-inn.

At Welshpool, Mr. Colley, of the Oak-inn.—Mr. Browne, head-gardener to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, at Walcot.—Mr. J. G. Parry, surgeon, son of the Rev. F. Parry, of Hendreforion, Merionethshire.—In the prime of life, Mr. Evans of Alcaston.

In London, aged 31, Mr. J. Sadler, son of Mrs. Sadler, of Shrewsbury.

At Madura, in the East Indies, J. W. Thursby, esq. son of W. H. Thursby, esq. of Shrewsbury.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. Whitehouse, bricklayer.—In his 25th year, G. S. Winn, esq.

At Bewdley, aged 64, Mrs. M. Clarke.

Mr. Harvey, of Wethley, near Feckenham.—Mr. J. Hayward, sen. of Hanbury.

At Feckenham, aged 103, Mrs. Eadee.—Mr. Compson, of Fox Lydiate, in the parish of Tardebig.

At Bombay, in the East Indies, Lieutenant T. Poole, eldest son of Mr. Poole of Worcester.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Edwards, ironmonger, of Hereford, to Miss Howell Bennet, of Elkstone, in Gloucestershire.

At Lugwardine, Mr. T. Thomfont, late surgeon in the Hon. East Company's service, to Miss Yates.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. C. Morgan, shopkeeper.—Mrs. Aston, wife of Mr. Aston, attorney.—Aged 65, Mr. Hill, late of Ledbury.—Miss Stewart.—Mrs. Seyner.—Mr. W. Marriott, many years driver of the mail coach between this city and Worcester.

At Ross, Mr. R. Carr, attorney, formerly of Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

At Leominster, Mr. J. Malbourne, partner in a house of fustian manufacturers, Lees and Co. of Manchester.

At Bromyard, aged 85, Mrs. Danzie, late of London.

At Brecon, South Wales, Mrs. North, wife of Mr. W. North, printer and bookseller.

At Eign, near Hereford, Mr. Jeyne, surveyor of the road within the Hereford district; and, a few days after, one of his sons.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new bridge is intended to be built across the River Severn, at the west gate in Gloucester.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hampshire, of Stroud, to Miss J. Elliotts, of Westrip.—The Rev. T. Appesley, of Wotton House, near Gloucester, to Miss E. Jones, of Hay-hill.

At Stapleton, J. Hone, esq. to Miss L. Elton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, at an advanced age, J. Howell, esq. late of Plinknash-park.

At Stapleton, Gloucestershire, J. Harford, esq. alderman of the city of Bristol.

At Williamstrip-park, Miss A. H. Beach, second



second daughter of M. H. Beach, esq. M. P. for Cirencester.

At Newport, Mr. J. Clark.

Miss Hort, of St. Loe.

At Sopworth, D. Ludlow, M. D. his death was occasioned by a slight puncture of a thorn, which had run into one of his fingers, when an inflammation brought on a locked jaw; a disorder, which all his own acknowledged skill, and the attention of his medical friends, were ultimately incapable of relieving.

At Berkeley, lately, aged 70, Mr. J. Phillips. A remarkable circumstance is related of this person, viz. that he had the cow-pox before he was ten years of age. After the age of sixty, he was inoculated with active small-pox matter, and exposed to its contagion, without being, in the least, affected by it.

Mrs. Clutterbuck.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. F. Franklyn, of Witney, to Miss S. Blenkinsop.

At Chadlington, B. Holloway, esq. of Leecplace, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Major-general Roberts.

At Illey, Mr. W. Heath, of Grove Farm, near West Wycombe, Bucks, to Miss E. Allen, of Littlemore.

In London, Mr. J. Randall, hatter, of Oxford, to Miss A. Figgins, sister to Mr. V. Figgins, letter-founder, of West-street, West Smithfield.

Also, in Lambeth, W. Anthony, esq. of Shippon-house. Berks, to Miss E. H. McCombe, of Walcot-place.

Lord Binning, son to the Earl of Haddington, to Lady Maria Parker.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 45, Mr. J. Payne, cabinet-maker.—Aged 22, Miss Wharton, daughter of Mr. Wharton, apothecary.—In his 75th year, Mr. R. Baylis, near fifty years clerk of the parish of St. Peter's.—Aged 67, the Rev. Dr. Burrough, senior fellow of Magdalen College.

At Holywell, aged 72, Mrs. Arnold.

At Bloxham, Mrs. M. Shooter, wife of Mr. Shooter, surgeon and apothecary.

At Dinton, the Rev. Mr. Newell, rector of Ickford.—Mr. W. Hawley, of Great Linford.

Aged 53, Mr. J. White, farmer, of Cowley.

At Shenington, Surry. J. Wallis, esq. of the custom-house, formerly a resident at Whitechurch, in this county.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tyringham, Bucks, T. Blick, esq. of Swanbourne, to Miss S. WYNTER, of Filgrave.

At Green Norton, Mr. Whitton, to Miss Brown.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. Hodgkinson, horse-dealer.—Mr. F. Dodd, saddler.

At Daventry, Miss Wildgoose.

At Oundle, Mr. R. Dodd, attorney.

At Kettering, Mr. J. Cobb.—Mr. Swinfen, apothecary, of Long Buckby.—Aged 80, Mrs. H. Cooke, of Dedford.—Mr. W. Pywell, grazier, of Malfor.—Aged 84, Mrs. J. Teuley, a maiden lady, formerly of Cottelmore, in Rutlandshire.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The first stone of the new county jail has been lately laid at Cambridge, upon the site of the old Castle. The plan of this prison is announced to be upon a plan entirely novel, and conceived to be superior to any that has been hitherto carried into execution. Mr. Bayfield is the architect.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Bedford, it was resolved to petition Parliament, in the present session, for authority to pave and light the streets of that borough, and to rebuild the town-hall and shambles, and also the ancient bridge over the River Ouse. The Duke of Bedford, and the two representatives of the borough, have made an unsolicited offer to defray the entire expence of obtaining the Act of Parliament.

*Married.*] In London, Lieutenant-general D'Oyley, to Miss Thomas, daughter of the late Rev. H. Thomas, D. D. Dean of Ely.

Mr. W. Grounds, of Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, to Miss Moss, of March, in the Isle of Ely.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, aged 64, Mr. I. Grondon, porter of Queen's College.—At his rooms in Magdalen College, the Rev. J. Warter, A. M. fellow of that society, and junior proctor of that university.—Aged 76, Mr. W. Steers, clerk for thirty-nine years past to the university church, St. Mary the Great.

At Ely, in the college, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, prebendary of Ely.—Mr. J. Slack, of Henny Farm, in Soham.—The Rev. J. Towers, rector of Billingborough.

At Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, aged 36, Mr. H. Waddelow.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Filby, Mr. W. Edwards, a respectable farmer, of Ormelby St. Margaret's, to Miss E. Baston.—T. H. Cafe, esq. of Great Fransham, to Miss De Caux, of Norwich.—Mr. Freeman, surgeon, of Rickingham, to Miss Mallows, of Wattisfield.

At Cley, next the sea, D. Gunton, esq. of Matlask, to Miss Tomlinson, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Tomlinson.

The Rev. F. Franklin, of Watton, to Miss Bidwell of Thetford.—Mr. J. Drake, late of Mayton Hall, to Miss Trowmow, of Horsford.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Tunwell, to Miss S. Gowen.—Mr. J. Taylor, upholsterer, to Mrs. Reynolds.—Mr. J. Mottram, to Miss M. Crabbe, of Wattisfield.—Mr. B. Barber, of Wood Bastwick, to Miss Cooper.

At Lynn, E. Cafe, esq. to Miss Middleton.—Mr. J. English, merchant, to Miss Floyd, of Swaffham.

At

At Gunton, J. Petre, esq. nephew to J. Berney Petre, esq. of Westwick-house to the Hon. Miss Catharine Harbord, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Suffolk.—Mr. Lewis, paper-manufacturer, of Castle Rising, to Miss Parker, of Brookstreet, London.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mr. Scott, brush-maker.—Mr. Duckett, many years one of the constables of the city—Aged 89, Mrs. M. Spratt, widow of the late Mr. J. Spratt, pawnbroker.—Miss Calthorpe.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Brettingham; a kind and liberal benefactress to the poor.

In an advanced age, suddenly, Mr. Bygraver, father of Mr. Bygrave, attorney.—In her 27th year, Mrs. Thurgar.—In her 28th year, Miss Greene, one of the partners in the mercantile house late Miss Gillman's.—Aged 86, Mrs. Utten, wife of Mr. W. Utten, secretary to the Lord Bishop of this diocese.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Defedge, currier.—Aged 38, Mr. R. P. Hatch, baker.—Aged 73, Mrs. R. Rackham.

W. Bishop Taylor, son of Mr. W. Taylor, of Framlingham, in Suffolk; he was near eight years old, weighed only twenty-eight pounds, and was only twenty eight inches in height. The physical cause assigned for this is, that his mother, while pregnant, was frightened by a dwarf.

At Yarmouth, after an illness of only one day, Mrs. Gooda, wife of Mr. T. Gooda, whitesmith.—Aged 65, under the conflict of a very severe illness, the Rev. Nevil Walter, rector of Bergh Apton, &c.—Aged 53, Mr. A. Brockway, principal superintendant of Sir Edmund Lacon's brewery.

At Mattishall, Miss H. A. Thorne, eldest daughter of Mr. Thorne, surgeon.

At Long Stratton, in her 29th year, Mrs. Aldis, wife of Mr. J. Aldis, schoolmaster; one of the society called Quakers.

At Fakenham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Layton, widow, late of North Creak.—Aged 26, Mr. R. Billing, of Coxford.—Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the late Rev. R. Parkinson, rector of Gunton.

At Thelverton, aged 103, Mr. J. Le Grice.

At Swaffham, aged 19, Mr. S. Utting.—At her uncle's house, while on a visit, aged 27 years, Miss Ivory, niece to Mr. T. Carter, of London.

Captain Scott, of the ship Sarah, of Yarmouth; and also his wife, Mrs. Scott: they were both drowned in the River Thames, in the act of going on board the said vessel; Mrs. Scott having missed her step, and fallen between two ships into the river, the captain plunged in, in hopes of saving her, but his exertions, with those of the mate, who also precipitated himself into the river, proved abortive, and they were both drowned. The mate, almost exhausted by fatigue, was fortunately saved by the crew of an adjoining vessel.

In his 62d year, the Rev. J. F. Franklyn,

rector of Attleborough and Earsham.—In his 60th year, P. Clover, esq. of Sedgford.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Oswald, relict of T. Oswald, gentleman, of Beccles.

At East Walton, Mr. G. Spargin, an opulent farmer; a man of sound unsullied integrity, and an upright inoffensive conduct, endowed with a heart ever ready to compassionate the unfortunate, and ever expanded to relieve their necessities; in a word, possessed of all the good qualities that are the indispensable characteristics of a truly good man.

At Lynn, in his 90th year, Mr. E. Burton, the oldest shipmaster belonging to the port.

Miss Nelson, a lady possessed of a heart which ever felt the distresses of others, with a hand liberally disposed to relieve them.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Alderton, of Woodham Walter Lodge, in Essex, to Miss M. Jocelyn, of Belstead-hall, in this county.—Mr. Black, bookseller, of Yarmouth, to Miss Clarke, of Sudbourne, near Orford, in this county.

At Sudbury, Mr. Hayward, builder, to Miss Farrow.

Mr. Stevens, attorney, of Clare, to Miss Parsons, of Hadleigh.—Mr. J. Fison, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Shuttleworth, of Burnham, in Essex.

At Bury, Mrs. Downs, wife of Mr. Downs, yarn-inspector.—Aged 43, Mrs. Haddock, wife of Mr. J. Haddock, supervisor of excise.

At Lowestoft, aged 42, Mr. S. Peach, merchant.

At Ipswich, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Playters, daughter of Sir J. Playters, bart. formerly of Sotterley.—Mr. Stow, merchant.

At Mildenhall, aged 88, J. Lock, gentleman.

In her 63d year, Mrs. A. Smith, widow, formerly of Halesworth.

At Hadleigh, in her 92d year, Mrs. E. Baines, relict of J. Baines, esq. formerly of Layham.

In the island of Jamaica, Lieutenant Samuel Le Grice, second son of the late Rev. C. Le Grice, of Bury.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] The Rev. F. Knipe, B. D. Rector of Sandon, in this county, to Miss J. Sawrey, of Grove Hendon, in Middlesex.—E. Arrowsmith, esq. of Laytonstone, to Miss L. Lee, grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice.

At Walthamstow, Mr. J. Hibbert, wine-merchant, of Crutched Friars, London, to Miss Warner.

In London, J. Brown, esq. of Langtons, South Weald, to Mrs. A. Blood, widow of Captain Blood, of Putney.—Mr. Seaman, of the Lion-inn, St. Olyth, to Miss Lingwood, of Colchester.—Mr. Cooper, farmer, at Black Notley, near Braintree, to Miss Caton, late of Bocking.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Rowling, wife of



of Mr. Rowling, brush-maker.—Mr. Summerfum, cooper.—Mrs. Blythe.—Mr. Hale, formerly a baker.

At Boxted, in her 76th year, Mrs. S. Bravander. She had been fifty years a servant in the family of Mrs. Cooke, the whole of whose family, three generations, attended her remains to the grave.

Mr. J. Fisher, farmer, of Woodham Walter Lodge.—Mr. B. Shorey, farmer.—In her 27th year, in a deep decline, Mrs. Brewster, of Chipping Hill, Witham.

At St. Lawrence, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, formerly of the King's Head Inn, Maldon.

At Thaxted, Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. Philpot, jun.

#### KENT.

*Melancholy Shipwreck*—On Tuesday morning, November 23, during a most violent gale of wind and rain, a Dutch ship, called the *Vreide*, Capt. Scherman, from Amsterdam for the Cape and Batavia, laden with stores, and having troops on-board, drove from her anchor in Hythe-bay, where she had brought-to, and was driven with such uncommon velocity towards Dymchurch-wall, as to resist all the efforts of the crew to avoid their impending fate. The shore of Dymchurch, it is well known, is protected from the encroachments of the sea by overlaths and immense piles, extending from Brockman's Barn to the extreme end of the Wall, a distance of more than two miles, and further defended by large wooden jetties, which stretch to a considerable distance into the sea. As the unfortunate vessel approached the shore, she struck on the first jetty, near Brockman's Barn, with such violence as immediately to break her back, when she instantly sunk, and lamentable to relate, out of 472 souls on-board, only 18 were saved. The following is given as a statement of the number of persons on-board:—Soldiers 320—Officers 42—Seamen 61—Women 22—Children 7—Passengers 20.—Total 472. The vessel soon went to pieces, the cargo was nearly all destroyed, and the coast has been since strewed with dead bodies: these were afterwards laid in rows in Hythe church, yard, previous to interment; and other bodies were sent to Chester and the adjoining parishes for interment.

A considerable alteration is shortly to be made in the great road which leads from London, through Rochester and Canterbury. It is intended that the mails and other carriages, which have never come nearer than three quarters of a mile of Gravesend, shall, in future, pass through that town; and, for that purpose, a new road has been lately cut, or is now cutting, between it and the village of Northfleet. Stages will only touch at the top of the town, and then proceed by Milton church, and come into the old road near Denton. About three miles of this last road will thus be rendered completely useless,

and will, no doubt, be converted hereafter to the purposes of agriculture.

The house which incloses the large steam-engine lately erected at Gravesend, for the purpose of clearing the works of the tunnel of water, having lately taken fire, all the timber-work in the interior of the house was nearly consumed. The cause of the above disaster is as yet unknown. This accident, however, will by no means of itself endanger the fate of the undertaking, as, from the difficulties already overcome, together with the further means that may yet be resorted to, the most sanguine expectations are, it seems, entertained of final success. To the curious in mineralogy, it may be interesting to know what difficulties Nature presents in the accomplishment of this great undertaking. Under the bed of the river are subterraneous stores of water, which, in quantity and situation, are as uncertain as their ramifications are various. All, however, that the conductors of this plan have as yet met with, are, we are told, effectually penned out, or arched, from their excavations. The work, in its route beneath the river, will mine through chalk and flint only, which, from boring, and other local researches, appear to lie alternately, in an horizontal position, to each other, nearly east and west: but from south to north under the Thames, from Gravesend to Tilbury Fort, the same strata of chalk and flint run vertically, from the surface of the Kentish shore to the depth of seventy-two feet on the Essex coast, which is succeeded, or rather preceded, up to the surface by strata of clay. The chalk is hard and fragile, and at 146 feet deep from a level with the surface of the water, is near thrice the density of that which lies near the surface of the earth, and in colour approaches to grey. The beds vary in thickness from three to eight feet, and form laminæ from three to six inches deep, closely united in the direction of the stratum; between these the water penetrates into the mine, but does not, however, transudate perpendicularly. The flint, in some places, forms entire and compact layers; there is one now excavated through, that does not exceed a quarter of an inch in depth; some are dispersed singly, differing in thickness up to above eighteen inches, increasing in hardness and lustre, according to the depth, assuming a blacker tinge, and throwing out abundant fire whenever it comes in collision with steel.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Mond, saddler, to Miss Gowland.—Cobden, esq. late of the Estafette-corps, to Miss S. Gurney.

At Greenwich, Captain W. Ricketts, of the Royal Navy, to Miss E. Mansell, late of Kench-hill, Tenterden.

At St. Lawrence, Thanet, Mr. T. Elgar, to Miss E. Spurgen, of Ramsgate.—Mr. Balding, riding-officer at Hearne, to Miss Holtum, of Hoath.—Mr. W. Richards, linen-draper,

draper, of Dover, to Miss Stanley, of Folkestone.

At Woolwich, W. Scott, esq. to Miss E. Schalch, sister to Colonel Schalch, of the royal artillery.

At Feversham, Mr. G. Hilton, hoy-man, to Miss M. Shepherd.

*Died*] At Canterbury, Mr. Shrubsole, blacksmith.—Aged 30, Mrs. Lancefield, widow.—Mr. W. Vincent, sexton, of the parish of St. Mildred.

At Rochester, A. Manclark, esq. one of the aldermen of the city.—Mrs. Sharp, of the Silver Oar tavern.—Mrs. Nower, wife of Mr. Nower, coach-maker.

At Maidstone, aged 32, Mr. T. Honey, thread-maker and churchwarden. His precipitate dissolution, produced by putridity, appears to have proceeded from a severe cold, with which he was struck while assiduously regulating the business of the parish employed in concert with his brother-officers.

Aged 18, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Coleman, surgeon.—Aged 72, of a paralytic affection, Mr. Reader, currier.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. J. Carter, appraiser.—Mrs. Callow, wife of Mr. Callow, linen-draper.

At Bromley, aged 65, Mr. E. Holding, attorney, and Clerk to the Justices and Deputy Lieutenants of the district for upwards of thirty-three years.

At Dover, Mr. J. Lamb, sen. upholsterer.—Mrs. M. A. Thornhill.

At Sandwich, Mr. Horne, master of the King's-arms Inn.

At Ramsgate, J. Daniel, esq. of Wimpole-street, London, and formerly of the Madras Establishment.

At Lynstead, W. Fairman, esq. in all his concerns a man of the strictest integrity, and gentle, kind, and affectionate in the relations of husband, father, and master.

Mr. Frazer, son of — Frazer, esq. of Hounslow. While driving in his tandem, on the road leading from Rochester to Margate, near Walmer-hall, the carriage was upset, from his extreme caution, it appears, in endeavouring to pass a waggon, the hind-wheel of which passed over his breast. The carriage struck against a post on the opposite side of the road. His servant immediately lifted him up, when Mr. Frazer, exclaiming that he was a dead man, gave his hand to the driver of the waggon, saying no blame was to be imputed to him on the event. He expired within a few hours afterwards, at Canterbury, whither he was removed. Mr. Frazer was a Lieutenant in the first regiment of Life-guards, young, of a remarkably handsome person, frank and easy in his manners, and of a manly, engaging deportment.

At Maxted, near Elmstead, aged 70, Mr. J. Young, farmer, formerly master of the Red Lion Inn in Canterbury.

At Town Malling, aged 80, Mr. J. Barton, butcher.

At Margate, aged 45, Mrs. E. Striker.

At Brompton, Mr. A. Sugden, carpenter of the Buckingham ship of war.

#### SUSSEX.

The Commissioners of the piers at Newhaven, in this county, have lately announced their intention to improve the harbour, by building a new groyne to the westward. It would be well, indeed, if the public purse were to assist the undertaking, by contributing towards the expence; as the want of a safe harbour for ships of burthen to resort to, between Portsmouth and the Downs, has been long and justly complained of, and, in many instances, too fatally experienced.

*Married*] Mr. Boore, toyman, of London, to Miss Stokes, of Lewes.—T. W. Knott, esq. of Chichester, to Miss A. Holloway, of Emsworth, Hants.

At Rye, Mr. Watton, to Mrs. Lardner.—Mr. E. Scrase, of the Broyle-place, Ringsmer, to Miss S. Pain, of Lewes.

*Died*] At Lewes, at a very advanced age, Mr. T. Avery, formerly a saddler, but who had been for several years past confined to his bed.

At Horsham, aged 80, Mrs. Wicker, widow, formerly of Roffy-place.

At Seddlescombe, near Battle, J. Bishop, esq.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Stevens, to Miss Jones.

At High Clere, R. Vincent, esq. jun. of Ludshelf, near Whitchurch, to Miss Curtis.

*Died*] At Southampton, in her 17th year, Miss Lloyd, of Winchester.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Mitchell, widow of the late Dr. Mitchell, physician to the troops at Chatham.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married*] B. Crocker, esq. land-agent, at Calne, to Miss Perkins, of Freshford, Somersetshire.

At Luggershall, C. Payne, esq. of Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, to Miss A. Selwyn.

*Died*] At Melksham, Mr. B. P. Ludlow, surgeon, and Cornet in the Welsh Yeomanry.

J. Long, esq. of Great Cheverell-house.—In Bath, Mrs. Barufs, relict of the late Dr. Barufs, of Devizes.—Mrs. Everett, of Horningham.—In the prime of life, Mr. B. P. Ludlow, surgeon, of the Melksham troop of Wiltshire Volunteers.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married*] At Burbage, Wilts, the Rev. H. Wilson, to Miss Creace, late of Whitley, near Reading.

At Windsor, the Rev. John Williams, A. M. of Plaxtole, Kent, to Miss Richardson, only daughter of Major General Richardson, of Windsor.

At Reading, Mr. W. Havell, butcher, to Miss A. Leggatt.—Mr. Ball, taylor, to Miss H. Lawlets.—Mr. T. Rutledge, mercer, of Plymouth-dock, to Miss Crutwell.—M. Anthony, esq. of Shippon-house, in this county.



to Miss E. H. Mc.Coombe, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.—Mr. Sutton, master of the Catharine-wheel Inn, Colnbrook, to Miss R. A. Minchiner, of Maidenhead.

*Died.*] At Reading, aged 74, Mrs. Cave.—Mr. Crofts.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Tilleard, formerly a distiller in Bishopsgate-street, London.—Mrs. Bunn, wife of Mr. Bunn, senior, flax-dresser.—Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. Higgins, widow of the late Mr. F. Higgins, formerly grocer in Sidbury.

Aged 79, Mrs. Clark, of London-street.—Mr. W. Stevens, of Hurley.—Mr. Wainwright, of Tiberton.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Burrington, Mr. R. Wafbrough, of Bristol, to Miss Wylde.

At Clifton, M. M. Lynch, esq. of the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Britten.—T. Holdsworth Hunt, esq. of Oporto, to Miss Newman, of Bath.

At Taunton, Colonel DeVisme, late of the Coldstream-guards, to Mrs. Halls.—Mr. J. Cornish, second Doctor of the marines on board the Lion ship of war, to Miss Welsh, of Bristol.

At Bristol, Mr. J. G. Powell, apothecary to Miss J. Parfitt, daughter of the late J. Parfitt, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Miss Bligh.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Palmer, bookseller.—Mr. Bennett.—Mr. C. Hicks, wine-cooper.—Mr. E. Jeff, plumber.—Aged 75, Mrs. Philips, widow, formerly of the Hot-wells.—Mrs. Hodson, wife of Mr. Hodson, grocer.—Mrs. Probart, wife of Mr. Probart, cheese-monger.—Captain J. Nelson, of this port.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Mease.—Mr. W. Stephens, glass-merchant.

Mr. W. Bell, formerly an eminent cutler in Bath, and particularly patronised for his skill in grinding surgeons instruments. This gentleman was uniformly and staunchly patriotic; a character which he exemplified in a remarkable manner, during the two years imprisonment of Mr. Wilkes. He then made a solemn oath that he would *neither shave himself, nor change his linen*, till the object of his outrageous idolatry had regained his liberty; and in this unpleasant state he actually remained till the period was expired.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, the Rev. J. Creech, to Miss Langrish.

At Yeovil, Mr. Bethell, surgeon, to Miss Whitmarsh.

At St. Minver, in Cornwall, A. Hamley, esq. of Trerore, in Endellion, to Miss Symonds, of Treglins.

Mr. Lambe, surgeon of Beaminster, to Miss Toogood, of Keinton Magna.

At Sampford Peverell, Mr. Merson, surgeon, to Miss Tarrant, of Columpyne, near Wellington.

*Died.*] At his house, at Piddletrenthide, W. Cox, esq.—In his 77th year, Mr. J. Hop-

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kins, sen. carpenter, of Sydling St. Nicholas; he had been clerk of the parish about 49 years.

At Sock, near Yeovil, Mrs. Brookes, widow.—Mr. J. Sleeman, farmer, of Lamerton.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. R. Butler, of Lanreath, in Cornwall, to Miss Templer, of Stover-house, in this county.

At Plymouth, Captain Whitby, of the Belleisle, an 84 gun-ship, to Miss Symonds, daughter of the late Captain Symonds, of the Royal Navy.

*Died.*] At Exeter, of a dropical complaint, aged 63, X. Stevens, esq. of Crofs, near Torrington, Justice of peace for this county.

At Bratton, F. Bassett, esq. of Heanton-court. He was a descendant of the Plantagenets, and represented the borough of Barnstaple in two successive Parliaments. He had been likewise Lieutenant-colonel of the North Devonshire militia.

At Kingsbridge, the Rev. Mr. Penn, a Dissenting-minister, of the Baptist persuasion.

At Yarde, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Gillard.

At Plymstock, Mr. Perry, surgeon.

Aged 72, Mrs. P. Carpenter, widow, of Newport-house, Cornwall, formerly of Tavvyton, near Tavistock.

## CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Liskeard, the Rev. Henry Moore. His learning, taste, and genius were exceeded only by the purity and benevolence of his character. With talents and attainments superior to those of most men, he was, beyond other men, modest and humble; and, though he spent his days in retirement, his temper was as cheerful, his manners as attractive, and his conversation as sprightly as those of a man who had lived in the polite or busy world. A volume of his poems, hitherto unpublished, will soon be edited by one of the best judges of literary merit, who will prefix to it a short account of the much-lamented author.

## WALES.

It is intended to erect a bridge over the river Wye, from a certain point in the parish of Llyswen, in Breconshire, to the parish of Boughrood, in Radnorshire; as likewise to make a new road from the said bridge to Aberedow, about sixteen miles up the river, so as to open the country in that point; and likewise to Glasbury, about four miles down the river; and also to Painscastle, about five miles, and from thence to join the Builth road at Edow-bridge, about six miles; whereby an easy communication will be nearly established with the entire county, for the purpose of introducing coal and lime from the Brecon canal into the heart of Radnorshire.—It is also intended to shorten the road from the said canal, in the town of Brecon, to the said bridge, so as that the distance will be within ten miles. Mr. Macnamara, who

is proprietor of the lands on each side the river, proposes to build the bridge at his sole expence.

## IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Hilden, near Belfast, Hugh Dickson, esq. late Lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, in which highly-meritorious corps he had served near forty years, with the highest credit, as an officer and a gentleman, esteemed by his brother-officers, and almost adored by the soldiery.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

*Died.*] At Berlin, Sarti, the celebrated composer.

Lately, in the East Indies, Lieut. Col. T. Wharton, Commander of the fifth regt. of Native Infantry, and eldest son of T. Wharton, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

At the Hague, Mr. Irhoven Van Dam, late Secretary to the Council for the American possessions. He may be ranked among the first-rate linguists, as he spoke almost all the living languages as fluently as his own. He was likewise well skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues, and excelled in every

thing which related to the belles-lettres.—Unfortunately, however, politics engrossed too much of his attention. His exterior figure distinguished him from nearly all other men. He was small of stature, short of body, high-breasted, hunch-backed, with an inclining head, a long nose, wide mouth, and very piercing eyes. This curious machine was supported by what might be called two laths, instead of legs. Such was the residence of a soul which appeared too great for her habitation.

At Paris, of a fever, aged 28, Francis Xavier Bichat, M. D. a physician of extraordinary talents, belonging to the Hotel Dieu. His funeral, which took place on the 23d, was attended by fifteen mourning-coaches, and as many private carriages, and by six hundred medical students on foot. The First Consul has decreed that an inscription, on black marble, in honour of this physician, and of Desault, the celebrated surgeon of the same hospital, who died a few years ago, shall be placed in the hall of the Hotel Dieu.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE evils of the imposition of the tonnage duty, at a time, when even without any such new burthen, the mercantile navigation of Great Britain was to suffer by the unavoidable effects of the Peace, are felt with continually increasing severity, in all the sea-ports of the empire. One of the Members for Liverpool affirmed, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, that the carrying trade of this country was already less, by one-third, than in the last years of the war. Similar complaints are heard from almost all those persons who are the most interested and best informed in this matter, throughout these kingdoms. General Gascoigne means soon to move the House of Commons for a repeal of the Tonnage-duty Act. And there is great reason to expect, that, if the shipping-interest shall, with due fairness, vigilance, and discretion, bring all the necessary information before Parliament, the Minister will find some less oppressive substitute for a tax which ought never to have been imposed, and which has been already levied at a season when the shipping-interest should rather have received new relief and encouragement, to enable them to withstand, in the carrying-trade, the new competition of foreigners. It is by such taxes that the wooden walls of Great Britain are liable to be the most dangerously sapped.

In the series of years between 1788 and 1802, the annual amount of the value of the Exports and Imports of the British trade has been nearly doubled. In 1789 the value of the Imports was 17,82,000l.; the value of the Exports, 19,330,000l. In 1801, the Imports, 32,000,000l.; the Exports, 42,242,000l.

It is estimated, and we believe correctly, that 50 cargoes, each from 500 to 1000 tons, are annually imported from India to the harbours of Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Ostend, which, by more liberal and judicious arrangements in our India-navigation, might be made to arrive, in the first instance, in British ports. The ships which the Government-General of India has received orders to permit to be built, in that country, for the accommodation of the private trade, are to be of the burthens of from 500 to 550 tons each. The keels are to be laid within three calendar months from the day on which leave for building shall have been given by the Governments in India. Twelve other calendar months are to be allowed for building the vessel, between the time when its keel was laid, and that of its being in complete readiness to be launched.

The merchant-shipping of the United States of America, appears, from the last estimate of which we have received information, to amount to about 100,000 tons. The annual value of their Exports was, for 1801, about 80,000,000 of dollars.

It is known, from accurate experiment, that the beef sold in the markets of London for ten-pence or a shilling per pound, does not, in fact, cost the butcher more than four-pence three farthings per pound.

A canal is about to be formed, under the direction of that able civil engineer, Mr. Ralph Dodd,



Dodd, by which there will be a complete line of inland navigation between the city of London and the port of Lynn, in Norfolk. It is expected to contribute much to the security of our North Coast Trade, as well as to the diminution of the prices of many of the principal articles of provisions in the markets of London. It will have the name of the *NORTH LONDON CANAL*. Another canal, of great national importance, is about to be conducted from Deptford to Portsmouth and Southampton. It will pass through or near every one of the towns of Mitcham, Merton, Kingston, Guildford, Goldalming, Farnham, Alton, Alresford, Winchester, and Southampton, to the naval arsenals at Portsmouth and Gosport. It is estimated that the whole work may be completed for an expence not exceeding 348,735*l.* sterling. A canal is, in this instance, preferred to an iron-rail-way road, because the expence of carriage by a canal is much cheaper than that of carriage by an iron-rail-way road. It has been found, for instance, that 60 tons of corn could not be carried from London to Portsmouth, on an iron-rail-way road, for less than 125*l.* 10*s.* sterling; but that, by a canal, the same quantity of grain might be conveyed, the same distance, for an expence not exceeding 49*l.* 5*s.* sterling. The communication between the canal at Paddington and the West India Docks, is to be effected, we understand, by an iron-rail-way only.

The regulated number of Negroes which may be legally conveyed, in the African trade, from the ports of Africa to the West Indies, is in the ratio of three slaves for every five tons of shipping. That proportion is, we understand, often exceeded in a manner which greatly enhances the miseries of those poor creatures while they are on board. The prices of West India goods, coffee, cottons, and sugars, of several sorts, fell, last week, in the London-market. Baltic goods begin to rise in price. East India goods in general have not been subject to any very recent fluctuation in their prices. The prices of the metals employed in the arts, such as iron, lead, tin, and copper, have been lately stationary. The premiums for insurance have not undergone any recent alteration.

By a view of the Imports into Liverpool, in the course of November, we are enabled to state, that the trade of that great emporium to America, the West Indies, the Baltic, and Ireland, is now in a condition the most flourishing.

The Omnium still continues a most embarrassing burthen on the business of the Stock-exchange in London. The Three per Cents Consol. were, on the 26th of November, at 67½ per Cent. Bank Stock, at 179; India Stock at 202½.

Bonaparte, in his late journey, has used every means to promote the advancement of trade and manufactures in France, that could be exercised, by shewing a solicitude for their interests, and by doing honour to those professionally employed in them. The Commercial Bank at Paris has been permitted to renew its accustomed transaction of business. Messrs. Peregau and Recammier, bankers at Paris, have given public notice, that it is not true that the French Government has refused the payment of the dividends due upon stock in the French funds, to English holders. Those bankers are the agents in this business for most of the English proprietors in those funds. The great ambition of the French, at the present moment, is to make Paris, as a commercial capital, a rival to London. The chief obstacle is in the arbitrary and despotic character of the present Government of France. The French five per Cents are at 53 francs 85 cents.

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#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE season has continued in so mild a manner, and with so little rain, that the application of manure to the grass-lands in the more low and wet districts, has been effected with little trouble. The taking up of the potatoe crops have likewise been accomplished with unusual facility. They have turned out in general good, though not so abundant as was expected.

The young wheats of the more early sowings have generally a healthy and promising aspect, and in some districts are probably in a state of too great forwardness, if the weather should soon become severe.

The price of old wheat is somewhat on the decline, but barley and oats have also experienced a little reduction. By the returns made up to the 20th of November, wheat averaged 59*s.* 1*d.*; barley, 27*s.* 6*d.*; oats, 20*s.* 6*d.*; and beans, 34*s.* 8*d.*

The openness of the season has also been highly favourable to the keeping of the cattle in the pastures, as well as to the fattening of sheep; from which the prices of both fat and lean stock are becoming lower.

Beef, in Smithfield-market, yields from 4*s.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, from 5*s.* to 6*s.*; and veal, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* In Leadenhall-market beef yields from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and veal, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*

The price of hogs is likewise, in some degree, reduced.

Pork, in Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall markets, yields from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per stone.

Hops,

Hops yield from 9l. to 11l. 11s. In pockets, 10l. to 13l. Farnham, in pockets, yield from 10l. to 16l.

Hay, in St. James's-market, averages 5l. 15s. At Whitechapel, 5l. 12s.

Straw, in ditto, 1l. 19s. At Whitechapel, 1l. 12s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of October, to the 24th of November, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest 29.90.	Nov. 9, Wind W.	Highest 56°	Oct. 25, 29, 30. Wind N.W. & S.
Lowest 28.49.	— 23, Wind W.	Lowest 28½°	Nov. 10, Wind W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 61 hundredths of an inch.		Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 14°	
Between the mornings of the 23d and 24th inst. the mercury rose from 28.49 to 29.10.		The mercury stood at 34° in the morning of the 28th ult. at the same hour on the next morning it was as high as 48°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.984 inches of depth.

The barometer was lower on the 23d instant than we have seen it for some years past; the depression was very rapid, and the ascent was still more so; between the mornings of the 22d and 23d it fell from 29.00 to 28.49, and before the same hour on the 24th it had risen to 29.10: in the interval a considerable quantity of rain had fallen, and the temperature of the atmosphere had been lowered at least 10 degrees.

We have observed, that when the thermometer was the lowest, the wind was in the west; for five days previously to the 10th, the wind had been in the north north-east, during which the nights were accompanied with slight frosts; on the morning of the 10th the frost was severe, the ground very white, and the wind got into the west, sure prognostics of a change in the weather. Notwithstanding these signs, which were attended with a small but gradual depression of the mercury in the barometer for nearly three days, yet no rain fell; ten cloudy days, however, succeeded, during which we doubt if the sun's rays were once seen.

A beautiful Aurora Borealis was seen in the evening of the seventh. The number of days in which there has been rain is only seven, about the same number have been remarkably brilliant, the rest may be reckoned as completely November weather.

The average height of the barometer for the month is 29.39—more than four-tenths of an inch less than that for the last month; and the mean height of the thermometer is 43°.11, eleven degrees and a half short of the mean heat of the last month. If, however, according to Mr. Playfair\*, vegetation does not cease so long as the thermometer is 40° and upwards, the past month may be considered, for the season, as very favourable to the growth of plants, &c.

*We wish our Bristol Correspondent had favoured us with his Name; but his first Report will probably be accompanied with that necessary piece of information.*

\* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.